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(Boston)
Bowen

Abel BOWEN'S
PICTURE OF BOSTON,
OR THE
CITIZEN'S AND STRANGER'S
GUIDE

TO THE
METROPOLIS OF MASSACHUSETTS,
AND ITS ENVIRONS.

TO
WHICH IS AFFIXED
THE
ANNALS OF BOSTON.

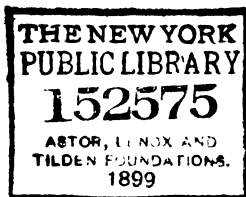
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THIRD EDITION.

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1838.

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P R E F A C E .

To furnish the citizen and traveller with a convenient pocket volume, which may serve to give a general knowledge of the various institutions interesting to a stranger who visits our city, is the leading design of this work. The liberal patronage bestowed on the first edition published in 1829, and the second edition which appeared in 1833, has led me to believe the volume has been acceptable. With this impression I have been induced to pursue the laborious task, and not without a hope that a discriminating public may approve the labor. For this *third edition* the work has been revised and materially corrected, so as to conform to the present improved condition of the city and its environs.

My interest in the HISTORY OF BOSTON, by Caleb H. Snow, published in 1825, might with propriety forbid my saying it, otherwise I would suggest the belief that almost every subject relative to the early history of this city will be found amply displayed in that volume. To explain the difference between the two works, it may be proper to say that the *History of Boston* is designed to be a correct narrative, of

PREFACE.

events from the foundation of the city to the time of its publication. This work, the *Picture of Boston*, presents a birds-eye view of the most prominent objects as they appear at the present time.

Inaccuracies, almost inseparable from a work of this description, will no doubt be discovered ; they are, however, believed to be few, and of minor importance. I shall feel under particular obligation, to all who have in possession the means of correcting any errors, and will so far interest themselves as to enable me to improve a succeeding edition.

Adel Bowen

Boston, Dec. 15, 1837.



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TREMONT STREET.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

Boston, the metropolis of Massachusetts, contains rising 80,000 inhabitants,* and is situated on a peninsula, nearly three miles in length and a little over a mile in breadth, of an uneven surface, at the head of Massachusetts Bay, in north latitude 42 deg. 23 min. It was settled by Governor Winthrop and his associates, in 1630, and received its name in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston in Lincolnshire, England. The name was confirmed by act of court, September 7, 1630, O. S. which may be considered the date of the foundation of *Boston*. Its original Indian name was *Shawmut*, and for a short time, previous to receiving the present name, it was called *Trimountain*.

The neck or isthmus which connects the peninsula to the main land, is at the south part of the city, and joins to Roxbury. Boston is bounded on the west by Brookline and the Charles River, which winds round between Copp's Hill and Charlestown, on the north, and empties itself into the harbor, which lies on the east,—having Dorchester and Roxbury on the south. The surface of the peninsula swells into three eminences. Copp's Hill, which is at the northerly extremity of the city, rises about 50 feet above high

* When comparing the number of inhabitants with other cities in the United States, the immediate vicinity of Boston should be included ;—which would give a population of about 125,000 residing within four miles of the heart of the city.

water. Fort Hill, another eminence on the easterly side, facing the harbor, rises about 80 feet above the sea, and the third which is called Beacon Hill, is on the westerly part, and now rises 110 feet above high water mark, but was originally about 30 feet higher. On the last there were also three distinct eminences, which since attained the names of *Mount Vernon*, *Beacon* and *Pemberton Hills*.



The circumstance of these hills being so elevated as to give them the appearance of a mountain when viewed by the first settlers from the low grounds at Charlestown, probably led to their calling the peninsula Trimountain.*

Most of the land which was originally the surface of the peninsula, is either covered with buildings or occupied as gardens, except the Common, consisting of about 50 acres of upland and 25 of flats, which was generously reserved by the first settlers for a training field and other public purposes, to be kept unimpaired to the latest posterity. The streets of the oldest parts of the city are generally narrow and crooked, and were laid out apparently without regard to convenience or taste. But in the parts more recently built they are wider, and the buildings display elegance and splendor equal to any other city in the Union. The communication between the country and the city is very convenient, having, besides the natural passages from Roxbury, four rail roads, the mill dam, (which forms a grand western avenue into the city from Brookline and Brighton,) and six excellent bridges. There is also an extensive ferry

* From this has arisen the more modern name of Tremont.

between Boston and Chelsea, with five convenient steamboats for the conveyance of carriages, teams and foot passengers; and another with three excellent steamboats between North and East Boston. Two of the bridges connect Boston with Cambridge, two with Charlestown, and two unite it with South Boston.

The Harbor extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Chelsea and Nahant to Hingham, containing about 75 square miles. It is bespangled with upwards of 100 islands or rocks, and receives the waters from Mystic, Charles, Neponset and Manatticut Rivers, with several other smaller streams. The most noted islands are Governor's Island and Castle Island, both of which are fortified: the former is now called Fort Warren, the latter Fort Independence. They lie about two and a half miles easterly from the city, dividing the inner from the outer harbor, about one mile distant from each other, and the only channel for large ships passes between them. Bell Isle and East Boston lie to the north east of the city on the Chelsea coast, which together with most of the islands in the harbor come within the jurisdiction of the city. Deer Island about five miles east, and Long Island about five and a half east by south, command the outer harbor. Thompson and Spectacle Island lie south-easterly towards Squantum, and within the parallel of Long Island. Rainsford or Hospital Island is about one mile south easterly from Long Island. Gallop, George and Lovel's Island lie east by south from seven to eight miles from Boston, and between Broad Sound and Nantasket Road. Pethick's Island lies south of Nantasket Road or Hingham Bay. The Light House Island, on which the Light House stands, lies south 69 deg. east, 8 2-3 miles. The Brewsters, Calf Island, Green Island, &c., lie northerly from the Light House, forming a chain of islands, rocks and ledges about three miles, to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to

pass.* The water in this harbor is of a sufficient depth to admit 500 ships of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston is finely situated for commerce, and has more shipping than any other city in the United States, except New-York. The wharves and piers are extensive, — provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and securing of vessels.

The city exhibits a very picturesque and beautiful view when approached from the sea, and its general appearance is much admired by strangers. In many respects it has been compared with Liverpool. An English traveller observes, that he was much struck with the resemblance, in the general aspect and furniture of the houses; in the domestic arrangements and style of living, and in the manners, habits, and character of the people.

The town was governed by nine Selectmen, chosen by the people annually, till 1822, when it became an incorporated city, and is now governed by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and forty-eight Common Councilmen, chosen annually by the citizens in December.

Boston is the seat of various literary and scientific institutions, and probably no city of its size in the world is better supplied with public and private schools. It has been greatly distinguished in the history of this country, in consequence of the conspicuous part taken in the events and transactions which led to the American Revolution. It is the seat of government. The state Legislature convenes here once a year, and the session commences on the first Wednesday in January.

It has the credit of being the 'Literary Emporium of the Western World,' and perhaps justly, for it is acknowledged, that a greater portion of the distinguished men of our nation have arisen from this city and its vicinity, than from any

* See a complete list of all the islands, with their bearings and distances, in Dr. Snow's History of Boston, page 114.

other place in the United States. Besides those distinguished for literary acquirements, there are many who have been equally distinguished as patriots and statesmen. Among the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, we have descendants of the celebrated John Calvin, the reformer of Geneva; of Sebastian Cabot, the distinguished English navigator; of Dr Wm. Ames, the author of the *Medulla Theologiæ*; of Bishop Edmund Grindall; of John Fox, the Martyrologist, and John Rogers, the first who sealed with his life the profession of his faith, in the reign of the bigoted Mary.

SUFFOLK COUNTY:

The County of Suffolk was so named in honor of Governor Winthrop, who was from Suffolk in England. It was incorporated in 1643. Till the year 1793, it comprised, besides Boston, the county of Norfolk, and embraced 23 towns. At present it is composed of Boston and the small but flourishing town of Chelsea. By an act of the legislature passed Feb. 23, 1822, Chelsea is allowed to enjoy all privileges relating to the administration of justice, notwithstanding the town is exempted from all taxes for county purposes.

THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Of Massachusetts, is held in Boston on the first Tuesday in March, and the seventh Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in September; and the Court of Common Pleas, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States is held in Boston, in May and October. Joseph Story, *Associate Judge*.

BOSTON IN DISTRICTS.

NORTH BOSTON.

Boston, like many other large cities, has been, by common consent, divided into districts, with names indicating the

location of each. Thus we have North Boston, West Boston, East Boston, South End, and South Boston. The first section embraces the *north-end* of the city, or all that part lying north of Faneuil Hall and what was the Canal or Mill-Creek. This is the oldest part, and formerly had the advantage of the principal trade. The streets here are generally narrow and crooked, and some of them remain much as they were when first constructed, on the model of the old towns in England. 'The government of the town, soon after its settlement, endeavored to correct some of their early errors, yet they seem to have had an utter aversion to straight lines or right angles; and though their moral walk was upright, they took little pains to make their crooked highways straight.' This irregularity, however, was partly occasioned by the uneven surface of the ground when the city was first built, and it is by no means certain that this ancient disposition of the streets, manifests a want of taste, or has materially injured the appearance of the city. On this subject, a writer observes, 'the forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design; but they are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator, on that account. On the contrary, had they been built on the regular plan of Sir Christopher Wren, the effect might have been, as it is in some new places, rather displeasing.' In North Boston the buildings are mostly old and many are built of wood, and exhibit the different styles of architecture used for a period of more than a century and a half. Except a portion of what was formerly the Mill Pond, the only spot of land not covered by buildings at present is on Copp's Hill, and the greater part of this is occupied for a Burial Ground. From this hill the British cannonaded the town of Charlestown in 1775, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, when the village was principally destroyed by conflagration. They left a small fort standing on this hill, which remained a favorite resort for the recreation of school

boys till 1807. The natural situation of this section of the city gives it an advantage over any other part; whether considered as a place for comfortable and healthy residence, or its convenience for trade. The channel of Charles River runs close to the shore, and has depth and width sufficient to accommodate ships of the greatest burden. The spirit for improvement, recently awakened in North Boston, shows that the citizens begin to appreciate its advantages.

WEST BOSTON.

This is that part of the city which lies between the Common and Canal Street, west of Hanover and Tremont Streets, and has been recently built. The buildings are principally of brick, erected in a handsome style, and are mostly used as dwellings. The State House, Hospital, National Theatre, Court House and Jail, are located in this section.

EAST BOSTON.

This is an island, formerly known as Maverick's, Noddle's, and Williams' Island. In 1814, the citizens of Boston erected a fort on its eastern extremity, which was called Fort Strong. In 1830, some eight or ten of our most enterprising capitalists, purchased this island and commenced laying it out into Streets and Lots, with a view of making it an important part of the city. At this period there was but one house on the island, which contained upwards of 600 acres of land, capable of being improved. There have since been erected rising 100 houses, a large Sugar Refinery, a Malleable Cast Iron Foundry, a Church, and an extensive hotel, called the Maverick House. The Depot of the Eastern Rail Road is located here. The East Boston Ferry Company have three first rate steamboats which ply between the island and the peninsula city from daylight in the morning till 12 o'clock at night. A boat crosses each way about every ten minutes. This section bids fair to become a place of considerable business.

SOUTH END.

The South End comprises all the peninsula south of Summer and Winter Streets, and extends to Roxbury. About one fourth of the buildings in this section are of wood. Those that have been most recently erected are of brick and granite, exhibiting an improved style of architecture. The buildings here, also are generally occupied for dwellings, except the lower stories of those on Washington Street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston is that section of the city which is separated from the peninsula, or the ancient town, by an arm of the harbor reaching to Roxbury. It contains about 560 acres, and, except East Boston, is the newest and most unsettled part of the city. Within a few years the population has increased rapidly, and a considerable number of buildings has been erected, principally of brick. This once was a part of Dorchester, and embraces the hills formerly known as Dorchester Heights, so famed in the annals of the American Revolution. There are two free bridges that connect this with the older part of the city;—one is at the south end near the commencement of the neck; the other leads from Wind-Mill Point, and was built in 1828. There are three Banks located in this section of the city. Mount Washington House is an extensive and well conducted hotel, located here on Mount Washington.

THE HEART OF THE CITY.

There remains one section of Boston, besides the Common, which has not been described. This may properly be termed *the Heart of the City*, as it was in 1653, the heart of the town. It is bounded by Summer, Winter, Tremont, Hanover and Blackstone Streets, having the harbor on the east. Within these limits the greatest portion of the business of

the city is transacted. Here are the most extensive wharves, Faneuil Hall, Faneuil-Hall Market, nearly all the Banks and Insurance offices, the Custom House, most of the whole-sale merchants' stores, the Athenæum, Supreme Court House, City Hall, the Reading Rooms, Post Office, all the newspaper offices, the Odeon, the Tremont Theatre, Tremont House, the Exchange Coffee House, Marlboro Hotel, New England Coffee House, the American House, Concert Hall, and many other important places.

THE COMMON

Is a beautiful open space of land on the westerly side of the city, and in front of the State House, bounded by Beacon, Park, Tremont and Boylston Streets, and the waters of Charles River Bay, containing more than 75 acres, as appears by the following survey :—

The malls on Tremont, Park, Beacon and Charles Streets, contain	
7 acres, 1 rood, and 6 rods,	7 1 6
The Common enclosed by these malls and Boylston Street, exclusive of the Burial Ground,	41 0 13
The Burying Ground contains,	1 3 3
The Flats west of Charles Street contain,	25 0 0
	<hr/>
	75 0 23

The surface of this Common is agreeably varied by several small eminences, the most prominent of which is near the centre, and still bears marks of the fortification thrown up by the British troops quartered here in 1775. A little to the north of this eminence is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, called CRESCENT POND, with young and thrifty elms around its border, which adds much to the pleasantness of the Common. This spacious field, which contains rising 600 trees of various sizes, is acknowledged to rank before any other in the United States; and from its peculiar situation it is believed, it may be made equal if not superior to any similar public spot in the world. It is surrounded on three sides by splendid private dwellings, principally occupied by

the owners of the estates. At the expense of the City and the citizens residing round this spacious Park, a very rich and substantial Iron Fence was erected in 1836, which adds greatly to its beauty. It cost, including the fence round the Burial Ground, and side walks \$90,000. The MALL, inclosed by this fence is a beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, forming a delightful promenade during the summer months, and is a place of general resort.

Since the settlement of Boston, this land has always been the *joint stock* of the citizens, it never having been the property of any individual since the peninsula was transferred by Chickatabut, the Indian Sachem, to the first settlers.* They generously reserved it 'for a training field and other public purposes.' When procuring a city charter, the citizens had a clause introduced debarring the City Council the power of ever selling the Common or Faneuil Hall.

THE CITY IN WARDS.

The city is also divided into 12 *Wards*, to insure the more equal distribution of privileges, and for municipal purposes. To equalize the number of inhabitants in each, the City Charter provides, that as often as once in ten years, a new division shall be made. Meetings are held annually in each, when *Ward Officers* are chosen, consisting of a *Warden*, a *Clerk*, and five *Inspectors of Elections*. The Warden presides at all meetings of the ward, to preserve order; and the Inspectors are judges of each man's right to vote, and are required to check every man's name after casting his vote. Whoever has paid a state or city tax, within the two preceding years, has that right; but in order to exercise it, it is his duty to see that his name is put upon the list of voters, and he is required to vote in the ward in which he resides. If his name has been omitted the Inspectors may refuse his

* See History of Boston, chap. xii.

vote; and there is a heavy punishment for the crime of voting without proper qualifications, or for casting more than one vote at the same election. The Inspectors are also liable to prosecution for refusing to receive the ballot of a qualified voter. At these annual meetings votes are also cast for officers in the City Government; and for one member of the School Committee, and one Overseer of the Poor, from each ward.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The 'City of Boston' was incorporated by the grant of a charter, Feb. 23, 1822. By this charter the city is divided into twelve wards, in each of which the inhabitants meet at their respective ward rooms, on the second Monday in December, annually, and after choosing ward officers, give in their ballots for a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and 48 Common Councilmen (4 Councilmen to represent each ward); 12 Overseers of the poor, and 12 School Committee-men. On the first Monday in January, the government is organized in Faneuil Hall or in the rooms in which they ordinarily meet for public business. The Mayor is sworn to a faithful performance of his duty, by one of the Judges of the Commonwealth, who afterwards administers the oath of office to the Aldermen and Common Council elect. After the two branches have been organized, they proceed to the choice of a City Clerk, by a joint ballot; and all other city officers, are by them chosen or appointed. The board of Aldermen, with the Mayor, compose one house, and the Common Council compose the other. The first branch is elected by general ticket, and the second by wards. They generally act separately and have a negative on the proceedings of each other. These boards, in their joint capacity, are denominated the *City Council*.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

This board is generally convened for business on Monday

and Thursday evenings. The Mayor attends here to the duties of his office from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon. The Aldermen do not receive pay for their services. Salary of the Mayor, \$2500 a year, payable quarterly. The Mayor has the exclusive power to nominate all officers appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor and Aldermen's room is a convenient apartment in the east end of the City Hall, in the second story. A mahogany railing divides the floor in such a manner that visitants cannot obtrude. The chairs and tables are arranged in a crescent over a rich carpet. In the centre of the room, the Mayor's seat is raised about one foot, on either side of which the Aldermen are seated according to seigniority—the eldest in office being nearest to the Mayor's right hand.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council hold their sessions in the same building and on the same floor with the board of Aldermen. For beauty and convenience of fixtures, this hall is not surpassed by any in New England. The President's seat is elevated at one side of the room, and the seats for the members are very conveniently arranged in a semicircular form. Members of this board also render their services without compensation. They generally hold their sessions on Monday evenings, and when any important business makes it necessary, they convene oftener than once a week.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, in their joint capacity, constitute what is denominated the City Council. They have power to appoint, prescribe the duties, and fix the compensation of all city officers; to call officers and boards to account; to determine, annually, the number of Representatives the city shall send to the Legislature. They also have the power to elect a Mayor in case the office becomes vacant.

CITY CLERK.

The City Clerk's office is in the Mayor and Aldermen's room, where he can be found from 8 in the morning till 2 P. M. and from 3 till evening. His salary is \$1400 a year. He is also clerk to the Mayor and Aldermen, being always present at their meetings. It is his duty to publish the bans of matrimony at the First Church, Chauncy Place, once a week,—grant certificates of publishment and receive and pay the fee therefor, seventyfive cents, into the City Treasury.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

He is required to be present at the meeting of the board, keep a fair record of their doings, &c. His salary is \$300. His office is in a small room on the north side of the City Hall.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER.

This officer is chosen by concurrent vote, and enters into bonds of \$60,000, for the faithful discharge of his duty. The salary is \$3,000 per annum—out of which, he has to pay for clerk hire, fuel and stationary. The City Treasurer is also Treasurer for the County: His office is in the City Hall, and office hours are from 9 in the morning, ordinarily, till 2 in the afternoon.

CITY MARSHAL.

Formerly, there was an executive officer, in the town government, appointed by the Selectmen, who was denominated the Superintendent of Police; whose duties were very similar to those of City Marshal. The office of Marshal was created in 1823, and the board of Aldermen has the exclusive right of confirming the nomination made by the Mayor. He is an executive officer of that particular branch of government. The Marshal's duties are various and

arduous, as he is obliged to pass through every street and lane in the city once a week, to enforce all the laws and regulations ordained by the City Council for the welfare, health and convenience of the inhabitants. He is also the Health Commissioner of the interior, taking cognizance of all nuisances and causing them to be speedily removed. His office is kept in the City Hall. Ward books, on which complainants may note nuisances, are kept here, under the Marshal, who thus has a record before him of what requires immediate attention. Salary \$800 per annum. The Assistant City Marshal has a salary \$700 per annum. This office has been recently created.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SEWERS AND DRAINS.

This office was created in 1837, and is an important one for the health of the city. Salary \$1000.

AUDITOR.

The services of this officer are of much importance in the municipal government. All sums paid by the city pass under his eye. He makes estimates of expenditures, and in fine systematizes and finishes all the pecuniary concerns of the city. He is elected by the concurrent vote of the Council, yearly. The salary is \$1400 per annum. His office is in the City Hall. The hours of business are, ordinarily, from 9 in the morning till 1, and from 2 till evening. All accounts against the city are presented here, and when audited by the committee on accounts, an order is given on the Treasurer for payment.

MESSENGER.

The duties of the Messenger are various. He distributes notifications to committees, is in attendance on the Common Council, while in session, as well as on the board of Aldermen. He conveys messages from committees, is in attendance through the day, in the Mayor's office, and sees that the different office rooms are kept in order, and lights the rooms

for public meetings. This office is not considered an annual one, but is held at the pleasure of the council. He is elected by the Mayor and Aldermen, and receives \$600 per annum.

CITY SOLICITOR.

This officer is chosen annually in June, by concurrent vote. All matters of law, in which the city may be interested, are submitted to him for his advice and superintendence. Salary, \$600.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

In the month of June annually a Resident Physician is appointed by concurrent vote. His duty obliges him to reside during the summer season on Rainsford Island, the quarantine station, seven miles from the city, where he examines all vessels arriving from between the tropics, discharges offensive merchandise, lands the sick, and takes charge of them in the Hospital, according to his best judgment and skill. He is also the city physician, whose duty it is, when any contagious disease appears in the city, or on board of any vessel arriving in the port, at any season, to take charge of the sick by removing them to the quarantine hospital. During the winter season he resides in the city, and is attached to the health office in the City Hall. Every Monday forenoon he attends here to vaccinate the poor that may apply, and grant certificates which admit them into the public schools—no child being allowed to enter that has not been first vaccinated. The duties of this officer may be regarded as particularly arduous and frequently dangerous. Salary \$1200. Three consulting physicians are also chosen annually.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

His office is in the City Hall, in the same room with the City Marshal, where all deaths occurring in the city through the day, are regularly reported the following morning. The

age, profession, locality, disease and place of burial are here noted on the record book. The sextons receive their authority from the superintendent, and are removed also by him for neglect of duty. Permission for burying a body—removing one from the city—opening or closing a grave or tomb, emanates from this officer. All funeral fees are paid to him for the use of cars, &c. The salary is \$900, and the election annual.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

To this officer's care is confided the city stables, on Merimack street, near Haymarket square. All the carts, horses and carriages belonging to the city, are kept here—the point of departure for the scavengers in the morning and the place of rest for the teams at night. It is his duty to see that the streets and sidewalks are kept in repair. He is elected by concurrent vote of the two boards, in January or February, after being first nominated by the Mayor and acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. Salary \$1000.

ASSESSORS.

There are three in number, denominated the *Permanent Assessors*, who are chosen annually, in the month of April, by a concurrent voice of the two boards, and receive as a compensation for their labor, \$1000 each per annum in quarterly payments. The Assessors' room is in Faneuil Hall, where they may generally be found from nine o'clock in the morning till evening. There are also chosen annually two *Assistant Assessors* from each ward, whose duty is merely to advise and explain, without receiving any compensation for their services. They also meet at the Assessors' room for business.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

One Overseer is elected in each ward annually. This board holds a meeting on the afternoon of the first Wednes-

day in each month. Their office is kept in the second story of Faneuil Hall. A clerk is there from 9 A. M. till evening.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Are chosen annually, one member from each ward, who, together with the Mayor and Aldermen, constitute a board, of which the Mayor is usually chairman. They fill all vacancies, and make such regulations from time to time, as the well-being of the public schools requires. They hold their meetings in the Mayor's office, as often as circumstances may render it necessary.

OVERSEERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This board, consisting of five persons, is appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and has the immediate oversight of the internal regulations of the House of Correction, which is a very strong and well-built edifice at BELLEVUE, South Boston.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

By an act of the General Court, the City Council are authorized to elect in the month of May annually, by ballot, nine discreet and suitable citizens, to be Directors of the House of Industry, which is also located at Bellevue. The directors divide themselves into three committees, and attend daily to the duties of their office, in Faneuil Hall. The authority delegated to the directors, is exercised by overseers of the poor in other parts of the commonwealth; but in the city, the office of overseer extends only to provision for the poor at their own habitations. They receive no compensation. A clerk, at a salary of \$500, is in attendance at the office, from 9 A. M. till evening.

The Superintendent of the House of Industry receives for his own and his family's services, \$1000, annually, together with house room and fire wood.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

This is at Bellevue, near the House of Industry, and controlled by the same board of directors. The Superintendent, who is the instructor of the boys and the monitor over their conduct and labors, receives a salary of \$1000, besides apartments and fuel. The new house lately erected, and which has been occupied since January, 1837, is eminently adapted to the purposes intended. The perfect order and system, which are perceptible in all the affairs of the institution, reflect great praise on the Board of Directors, and the Superintendent.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This is divided into the external, internal, and that which regulates the burial of the dead. The *external* embraces the quarantine of vessels, and takes cognizance of any sickness, and all nuisances which may be brought into port, from foreign parts. The *internal* relates to the cleaning of the streets, emptying of vaults, and the removal of all nuisances from the city. This is accomplished at an annual expense of about \$15,000. The City Marshal is also internal Health Commissioner, with whom all complaints of this nature are lodged, in the Health Office, in the City Hall.

POLICE COURT.

The Police Court is held in the new stone Court house, Court street. Three justices are appointed by the governor and council, who hold their office during good behavior. Salary, \$1500 each. Two clerks are attached to the court. The first clerk receives \$1400 and the second \$800 yearly. Each justice sits two days in the week from 9 A. M. till 1, and from 2 till evening, every week day. One of the justices holds a court, Wednesday and Saturday, for hearing and deciding civil causes, under \$20.

CONSTABLES.

Twentyfive constables are usually appointed, annually, by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are in attendance on the police and other courts of the county.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and holds his office during good behavior. He is also superintendent of lamps. Salary, \$800 for both duties. He regulates and superintends the night patrol, and discharges or commits all persons apprehended by the watch. Watch hours commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till daylight.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

This Court is held on the first Monday in each month, for the trial of persons indicted by the grand jury of the county of Suffolk, for offences not punishable with death. The Judge is appointed by the governor and council. He receives \$700 from the state, and the same sum from the city, as yearly salary.

PROBATE OFFICE.

This office is kept in the basement story of the west wing of the old stone Court House, Court Square. Court days, Monday of each week. The office is open daily for the transaction of ordinary business, such as making researches, and procuring papers from the clerks.

The records in this department have been preserved with admirable care, and present a connected series of wills and accounts of administrations, almost unbroken, from the foundation of the town. Many of these are rare curiosities for the antiquarian, and afford the best guides for tracing the genealogy of families, descended from the first settlers.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

To be chosen once in five years, by the inhabitants, in the

several wards, until the city shall compose the whole county. Office in the centre of the same building with the Probate office, on the first floor.* His compensation arises from fees.

The following persons have been chosen to the office of Mayor since the establishment of a city government, commencing with May, 1822.

1 John Phillips	from 1822 to 1823
2 Josiah Quincy†	1823 to 1829
3 Harrison Gray Otis	1829 to 1832
4 Charles Wells	1832 to 1834
5 Theodore Lyman, Jr.	1834 to 1836
6 Samuel T. Armstrong	1836 to 1837
7 Samuel A. Eliot	1837

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The great and increasing interest manifested in this city on the subject of juvenile instruction is gratifying. The system so early commenced here is spreading over the whole land, and pervading in a great measure the popular mind in almost every section of our republic. The grand principle, that the minds of the rising generation are a species of public property, demanding in an eminent degree the guardian care of government, seems to be duly understood by the civil authorities, and rapidly gaining favor among the great body of the people. The New England states, as well as this metropolis, have long enjoyed the enviable honor of having bestowed the highest attention upon the education of their youth, and extended the most liberal and efficient aid towards the establishment of seminaries of learning of every class.

*Many of the deeds and papers belonging to this office, which were carried to Halifax by the British officers during the revolutionary war, have never been restored.

† During Mr Quincy's administration the Municipal year was so altered as to commence on the first Monday in January.

'Knowledge is power,' says a learned writer; and for the truth of this saying, look over our commonwealth, and witness the intellectual strength of our social compact. From what source do our citizens draw the nutriment which gives them power to form such a mental fabric? The answer is, from the fountains of knowledge which are opened in every town, at the public expense, for the use of all who will partake of their benefit. If we turn our thoughts to the ancient republics, and ask what elevated Greece to her pre-eminent standing? History answers, *the force of education*. The knowledge which irradiated these republics emanated from the scholars of Athens, and from a few eminent philosophers, who shed over their land a light which continues to illumine every country. Our system of education is founded on a plan that must reflect a genial radiance on every citizen and scatter a genial light over our republic, which Greece and Rome never enjoyed. The youth in Boston have reason to think highly of their exalted privileges, which owe their origin and growth to the liberal spirit of their enlightened and pious forefathers.

Primary Schools are kept at public expense in different parts of the city, where children, from the age of four to seven years, are taught the alphabet, spelling and reading. At the age of seven, if they can read 'the English language, by spelling the same,' they are admitted into the grammar schools, where they remain till they arrive at the age of fourteen. If they have made sufficient progress, they are admitted into the Latin School at nine, and the English High School at twelve years of age, where they remain until fitted for college or other situations in life. It has been remarked, that some of the brightest scholars, examined for admission at Harvard College, were from our public schools. The amount of money raised by tax in the city, for 1836, and appropriated for the support of common schools, was \$38,000.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

These schools were first established by a vote of the town, passed June 11, 1818, which granted \$5,000 for that purpose the first year. Since that time, the system has been much developed and improved, and so far extended as to increase the annual appropriation to about \$15,000. There are 75 of these schools, in each of which between 50 and 60 scholars receive instruction, the year round—the annual expense of which is less than five dollars each. Women are employed in these schools as instructors, and the whole is under the immediate care and management of a board, consisting of one member for each school, and a standing committee of seven, and a treasurer; this board is divided into district committees, who are considered responsible for the good state of the schools in their jurisdiction. Each school is visited once every month by at least one member of its district committee, to learn and report their condition to the whole committee.

GRAMMAR AND WRITING SCHOOLS.

These free schools commenced with the first settlers of Boston, but the system was not matured to any great extent till about the close of the last century, when an unusual interest was excited on the subject of education, and several important changes were effected.

These schools are separated into two rooms, the upper being occupied for the reading, and the lower for the writing department, the two branches being kept entirely distinct. Each room is provided with a master and assistant, and is calculated to accommodate about 200 children. As writing and arithmetic only are taught at the writing schools, the masters are selected with special reference to their qualifications in these branches; but the law requires that the master of the grammar or reading school, shall have been 'educated



at some college or university, and be a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization."

The Grammar schools, and those which follow, are under the superintendence of a School Committee, consisting of twentyone gentlemen; the Mayor and eight Aldermen being members *ex officio*, and one from each of the twelve wards being chosen by the citizens annually. These are divided into sub-committees for the more convenient examination of the schools, which they are required by their own rules to make once a month, and by a law of the state twice a year. At the semi-annual visitation in August, from three to six silver medals, furnished from a fund, bequeathed for this purpose by FRANKLIN, are distributed to the most distinguished boys in each of the reading schools, and the same number in each of the writing schools. In 1822, medals were extended to the girls, in equal numbers to each school. The distribution of these rewards of merit forms one of the most interesting exercises of our public free schools. The boys, after receiving their medals, are invited to dine with the Mayor, Aldermen, School Committee, and other city officers, at Faneuil Hall.

The number of children varies in the different schools, but by the returns made, the average number is about 375. The salary of the master is \$1200, and that of the assistant \$1000; making the expense of tuition alone less than 6 dollars a year for each child.

There are twelve schools of this description besides the African school* in Belknap Street; and according to an estimate made, the school houses belonging to the city are worth rising \$300,000.

As a tribute of gratitude to the memory of some of the most eminent patrons of letters and benefactors of the public institutions of Boston, they are named as follows, (beginning at the north part of the city,) viz.

* This school is in part supported by the city, and partly by a provision in the will of Abiel Smith, Esq.

The Eliot School, situated in North Bennet Street, after the Rev. Dr John Eliot.

The Hancock School, in Hanover Street, after Gov. John Hancock.

The Mayhew School, in Hawkins Street, after the Rev. Dr Jonathan Mayhew.

The Bowdoin School, in Derne Street, in honor of Gov. Bowdoin.

The Boylston School, on Fort Hill, after Thomas Boylston, Esq.

The Adams School, in Mason Street, after Samuel Adams, Esq.

The Franklin School, in Washington Street, after Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The Hawes School, South Boston, after Mr. John Hawes.

Wells School, in McLean Street, after the Hon. Charles Wells.

Johnson School, in Tremont Street, in honor of Lady Arabella Johnson.

Winthrop School, in East Street, after Gov. Winthrop.

Lyman School, at East Boston, after the Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr.

Smith School, in Belknap Street, in honor of Abiel Smith, Esq.

THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL,

Pinckney Street.

This school was established by a vote of the town in 1820, expressly for the purpose of affording to lads intending to become merchants or mechanics, better means of instruction than were provided at any of the public schools. The school went into operation in May, 1821. The annual examination for admission is in August.

The course for the first year includes Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, exercises in Grammar, General History, and History of the

United States, Book keeping by single entry, Elements of some Arts and Sciences, Composition and Declamation. That for the second and third year embraces Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry and its applications, Book keeping by double entry, various branches of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology, Rhetoric, Evidences of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, and Logic.

Instruction in the French language has also been introduced as a means of lessening the difficulties that are met with in teaching the vernacular language by itself, and also as being very necessary to the education of a merchant.

The establishment of this school forms an era in the history of free education in Boston. Its present high reputation and growing importance, while they render it an object of increasing interest, promise extensive and lasting utility; and furnish a gratifying proof of the wisdom of that policy which brings forward, to places of high responsibility, *young men* of talents and learning, who have a reputation and fortune to gain.

THE LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

School Street.

This ancient and venerable institution, so intimately connected with the early history of Boston, and of its learned men in generations that are past, seems to demand a moment's pause. It is grateful to look back upon the picture of primitive, but enlightened simplicity exhibited in the early history of New England, and to arrest, as far as possible, the progress of decay by which its already indistinct lines are rapidly fading from our view.

There appears to have been no public accounts preserved of the first three years after the settlement of Boston; but they did not suffer a longer period to elapse than until the 13th of the 2d month, (*viz.* April,) 1635, before it is stated as part of the transactions of a public meeting, 'Likewise it

was generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Purmont shalbe intreated to become scholemaster for the teaching and nourtering of children with us.' This was the beginning of the Latin School.

The whole school house in School Street is now appropriated to this school. The catalogue contains near 250 scholars. These are distributed into six separate apartments, under the care of the same number of instructors; viz. a principal, or head master, a sub-master, and four assistants. For admission, boys must be at least nine years old; able to read correctly and with fluency, and to write a running hand; they must know all the stops, marks, and abbreviations, and have sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. The time of admission is the Friday and Saturday next preceding the Commencement at Cambridge, which two days are devoted to the examination of candidates. The regular course of instruction lasts five years; and the school is divided into five classes, according to the time of entrance.

These are the means provided at the public expense, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of all classes of the citizens of Boston. They are offered equally to all. The poorest inhabitant may have his children instructed from the age of four to seventeen, at schools, some of which are already equal, if not *superior* to any private schools in our country; and *all* of them may be made so. Since the publication of the first edition of this work in 1829, great improvements have been made in our public schools. If a child be kept at a Primary School from four to seven, and then at one of the Grammar Schools until nine, and from that time till seventeen at the Latin, and the English Classical School, there is no question but he will go through a more *thorough* and *complete* course of instruction, and in *reality* enjoy greater advantages than are provided at many of the respectable colleges in the Union.

By the report of a sub-committee, appointed to inform the

Legislature of the number of pupils taught in public and private schools in this city, and the expense of their tuition, it appeared, that the aggregate of pupils amounted to 10,636, in 1826. Of this number, 7,044 were in the public, and 3,592 in private schools. The whole annual expense attending their instruction was estimated at \$152,722—of which individuals paid \$97,305, and the city \$55,417. The whole number of private and public schools was ascertained to be 215. The number since has been greatly increased.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There is much added to the means for obtaining free education in Boston, by the numerous Sabbath Schools established by different religious societies. The number of children that receive instruction at these schools, is found to be rising 5,000.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Before quitting the subject of schools, it is proper to take notice of the introduction of Infant Schools, which are designed to supply completely all that was wanting to perfect our system of free education. Sunday schools had already provided for the wants of uneducated adults. Infant schools take the child from its mother's arms, and fit it by natural gradations of task and play, for a place on the primary benches at four years of age. Several of these schools have been established. The two first were located, one in Salem Street, at the north part of the city, and the other in Bedford Street, south end.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

This establishment owes its origin to several public spirited gentlemen, who, in 1806, issued proposals for providing and opening a public reading room, to contain all the valuable periodical journals, and such books as would serve for general reference. The proprietors were incorporated under the name of the 'Boston Athenæum,' in 1807. The price of a share is \$300, which entitles the owner to three tickets of

admission. A life subscriber pays \$100. Annual subscribers are admitted at \$10 per annum. There are 258 proprietors of shares; about 50 life subscribers, and about the same number of annual subscribers. Proprietors and life subscribers have the right of introducing an unlimited number of strangers, not residing within twenty miles of Boston; who are entitled to admission for the term of one month, after having their names recorded.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, during the session of the Legislature, Judges of the different Courts, President and Officers of Harvard College, have free admission to the Reading Room and Library.

The spacious and commodious edifice occupied for this institution, is situated near the head of Pearl Street, the better half of which was the gift of the late James Perkins, Esq. On entering, the visitor finds himself surrounded with the busts and statues of heroes and learned men of antiquity. At his left, on the first floor, is the Reading Room, in which are found the newspapers and journals of the present day, with complete files of periodical publications for many years back. In this room it is contrary to etiquette, to hold any conversation whatever. On the right is a large and convenient room, where the proprietors hold their meetings, and the trustees transact their business. This room is tastefully decorated with statuary and paintings. The Librarian's room and a conversation room, complete the apartments on the lower story. The second and third story contain the library, which is classed and neatly arranged, on shelves with numbers, and a catalogue for each department. The whole number of volumes is above 30,000.

The librarian attends to the interior concerns of the institution, and under his direction the reading room and library is kept open from eight o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, every day except Sunday.

In 1826, a number of the most enterprising proprietors who

were desirous of extending the usefulness of the institution, urged the necessity of adopting measures to enlarge the establishment. Subscriptions were soon raised, which amounted to about \$45,000. To accomplish the objects they had in view, a new building was erected from a plan by Mr. Willard, in the rear of the main building of the Athenæum, which is entirely detached from it, and is called

THE ATHENÆUM GALLERY.

The building is of three stories; is 60 feet in length by 50 in width, and cost, exclusive of land, upwards of \$13,000. The lower story comprises four rooms, two of which contain the apparatus for the lectures; and the third is occupied by the Massachusetts Medical Society, whose library is also here. The fourth, till recently, has been occupied by the Mechanic Institution, for their extensive philosophical apparatus. The second story, which is 18 feet high, consists of a lecture room conveniently arranged with circular seats on an inclined plane, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 500 auditors. The upper story forms a single room, 50 by 60 feet square, is upwards of 20 feet high, and lighted only from the top, in a manner peculiarly adapted for the exhibition of paintings, to which purpose this room has been appropriated. The first exhibition was opened May 10, 1827, consisting of pictures, loaned by individuals, incorporate bodies, and the productions of American artists, which presented a collection of rich treasures in the arts. The receipts during the two months of this exhibition, amounted to \$4,006. The exhibitions are opened annually. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

The Athenæum is now placed on a sure and permanent footing. The incorporation has an annual income arising from rents, the receipts of the exhibition of paintings, and the interest received on about \$40,000.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The formation of a society in Boston for promoting useful knowledge had been in contemplation for many years, but the design was never vigorously pursued till the end of the year 1779, when many gentlemen in various parts of the commonwealth, determined to use their endeavors to have one formed upon a liberal and extensive plan, and at the same time to have it established upon a firm basis by the sanction of the legislature. The Society took the name of *The American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. The charter was granted May 4, 1780. The design of the institution is the promotion and encouragement of the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and the natural history of the country, and to determine the uses to which the various productions of the country may be applied, to promote and encourage medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments; astrological, meteorological and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce; and in fine, to cultivate every art and science, which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent and virtuous people. The Academy has published memoirs of its transactions in four quarto volumes, of which the last appeared in 1821. Its sessions are held in Boston, and its valuable library comprises about 2000 volumes.

Gov. Bowdoin was elected its first President, and continued in the office until his death, in November, 1790. This learned society originally consisted of 62 resident members; and some other distinguished men abroad were soon after elected as honorary members. It has always sustained a respectable character in the estimation of learned foreigners; and its publications are honorable to the literature of our country. George Washington and John Adams, presidents of the United States, were members of this Society.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated Feb. 19, 1794. Its design is to collect, preserve, and communicate materials for a complete history of this country, and of all valuable efforts of the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants. In pursuance of this design, they have already amassed a large collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts. The Society's library and museum occupy a spacious apartment over the Savings Bank, Tremont Street. They have published their collections in 22 octavo volumes, which include Hubbard's History of New England, and Johnson's Wonder-working Providence. The Society was at first supported by the labors of a few; it has since enrolled among its members many of our first scholars, and now claims a very considerable reputation among the literary institutions of America.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Boston Society of Natural History was established in 1830, and was incorporated in the following year. There are about 300 members belonging to this Society, who have paid \$5 each for membership, and pay \$3 annually to the funds of the corporation. The objects they have in view, are the investigation of the history of the natural productions of the United States, and the collection of rare and curious specimens of nature from all parts of the world. In furtherance of these objects, the society has established a *Museum and Cabinet of Natural History*, over the Savings Bank in Tremont Street. With what assiduity and success the members have devoted themselves to this work during the few years which have elapsed since the Society was founded, the present state of their collection at their rooms bears ample testimony. By a *Resolve*, passed in the Legislature of this State in 1835, the Society receives \$300 annually from the State Treasury for the term of five years.

The Cabinet is open free for inspection every Wednesday, from 12 M. till 2 P. M. and no visitor is admitted at any other time, except in company with some member of the Society.

BOSTON LIBRARY SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated June 17, 1794. The object of the associates was to make a collection of books in the sciences and general literature, for popular use; more particularly of those works, which, from their costliness or peculiar value, are not generally found in private collections, and cannot conveniently be obtained by individuals of moderate fortune. The plan has been diligently and successfully pursued, and with the aid of occasional donations, the library is now as complete in works of general utility, as any similar institution in this part of the country. The books amount to about 7000 volumes, and their number is constantly augmenting. To gratify the increasing taste for foreign literature, a collection of the best French authors has been added. For some years after the library was founded, the shares were not transferable, and subscribers had only the use of the library for their lives; consequently, by the death of original proprietors, many shares have fallen into the common stock, which has given to the shares of present proprietors a value far beyond their cost. It is computed, that a share at the present price, gives a property in the common stock greatly exceeding the cost of a share, exclusive of the value of the hall, which is the property of the corporation. The price of a share is \$25, subject usually to an annual tax of \$2, for the increase of the library, and the charge of maintaining it. Shares are now transferable, and do not cease at the death of the proprietor.—The library is kept at the hall, over the arch in Franklin Street, and is opened on the afternoon of Thursdays, and the forenoon and afternoon of Saturdays, for the delivery and return of books.

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

This library is kept in Boylston Hall, and is established on principles, somewhat similar to those of the Boston Library Society. It contains near 5000 volumes.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

Boston contains a number of respectable establishments of this description, of which the Irving Library, Shakspeare Library, Tremont Library, Boylston Library and the Washington Library are the most extensive. The terms of letting books are nearly the same in all the Circulating Libraries, except the yearly subscriptions, the price of which is fixed, in some degree, in proportion to the extent of the Library. In most instances it is required that strangers leave as a deposit the value of the books they take.

MECHANIC APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

This Library, the first of the kind known to have been established in any country, was commenced on the 22d of February, 1820, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. It contains about 2,000 volumes, and is under the management of the *Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association*.

The benefits of this library are extended to all apprentices in the city, who can obtain a certificate from their masters, that they are worthy of such privilege. This institution is calculated to have a beneficial effect on the minds and morals of those who enjoy its advantages. 'As a proof of the high estimation in which apprentices' libraries are held, we have only to notice the increasing popularity of them throughout our country; and even England, in this instance, has not disdained to copy from her descendants.'

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

This Library was founded March 11, 1820, under the patronage of some of the most respectable and wealthy merchants of Boston. The society consists of about 200 members, principally between the age of 13 and 21, who are engaged in the mercantile business. Each individual on joining the society, adds a volume to the library, worth at least

one dollar, and pays \$2 per annum, as long as he remains a member. The library room is also appropriated as a reading room for the members, where they assemble every evening, except Sunday, during the winter season, and three evenings in a week during the warm weather. The library comprises about 3,000 volumes of choice works, and is annually increasing.

PERIODICALS.

The credit of first introducing the art of Printing into this country, belongs to Massachusetts,* and that of issuing the first newspaper in North America, belongs to Boston. This was "*The Boston News Letter*," commenced by John Campbell, Esq. on the 24th of April, 1704, which was continued for nearly 72 years. The *Independent Chronicle* may be considered the oldest paper in this city, although it has changed its name, on passing through different hands, and undergone various alterations since its first establishment. It was commenced at Salem, in 1768, with the title of *The Essex Gazette*. The oldest surviving paper established in Boston since the revolution, is the *Columbian Centinel*, which was commenced March 24, 1784, by Benjamin Russell, Esq. who continued its proprietor and editor, until November, 1828.

The following is a list of Periodicals published in Boston in 1837, showing the price per annum, and the days of the week on which they are published. The Daily Advertiser and several of the other newspapers, are printed on power presses, driven by steam and hand power, which enables the publishers to throw off from 600 to 1000 per hour.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot,	Daily, \$ 8 00
Daily Centinel and Gazette,	" 8 00
Boston Courier,	" 8 00
Daily Evening Transcript,	" 4 00

* At Cambridge in 1639.

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Boston Morning Post,	Daily,	4 00
Boston Daily Advocate,	"	8 00
Boston Daily Herald,	"	3 00
Boston Daily Atlas,	"	8 00
Boston Daily Times,	"	3 00
Evening Mercantile Journal,	"	8 00
Do. Do. Do.	Tri-weekly,	5 00
Indep. Chron. & Bos. Patriot,	Wednesday and Saturday,	4 00
Columbian Centinel,	" "	4 00
New England Palladium,	Tuesday and Friday,	4 00
Commercial Gazette,	Monday and Thursday,	4 00
Boston Courier,	" "	4 00
American Traveller,	Tuesday and Friday,	4 00
Boston Press,	" "	4 00
Evening Gazette,	Saturday evening,	3 00
New England Galaxy.	Saturday,	3 00
Boston Statesman,	Saturday morning,	8 00
Boston Weekly Messenger and Mass. Journal,	Thursday,	2 00
Christian Register,	Saturday,	3 00
Independent Messenger,	Thursday,	2 00
Weekly Mercantile Journal,	Thursday,	2 00
Saturday Morning Transcript,	Saturday,	2 00
New England Christian Herald,	Wednesday,	3 00
Boston Christian Herald,	"	3 00
Boston Telegraph,	"	3 00
Trumpet and Universalist Magazine,	Saturday,	2 00
The Universalist,	"	1 00
Boston Recorder,	Wednesday,	3 00
Zion's Herald,	"	2 00
Olive Branch,	Saturday,	2 00
New England Farmer,	Wednesday,	3 00
Christian Watchman,	Friday,	3 00
Boston Investigator,	"	2 00
The Liberator,	Saturday,	2 00
Family Lyceum,	"	1 00
Free Press	Wednesday,	3 00
Christian Monitor,	Friday,	2 00
Yankee Farmer,	Saturday,	2 00
Christian,	Weekly,	50
Youth's Friend,	"	50

MAGAZINES.

Medical and Surgical Journal,	Weekly,	3 00
Monthly Traveller	Monthly,	2 00
Ladies' Book,	"	3 00
Missionary Herald,	"	3 00
American Baptist Magazine,	"	1 50
Sunday School Treasury,	"	1 50
Sunday School Messenger,	"	50
New Jerusalem Magazine,	"	2 50
Liberal Preacher,	"	1 00
Baptist Preacher,	"	1 00
American Annals of Education,	"	3 00
Horticultural Register,	"	2 00
Magazine of Horticulture,	"	3 00
Christian Examiner,	every two months,	4 00
The Expositor, and Universalist Review,	"	
Stage Register,	"	1 00
Christian Visitant,	"	1 50
North American Review,	Quarterly,	5 00
American Jurist,	Quarterly,	5 00
London Quarterly Review, (reprinted)	"	3 00
Edinburgh Review,	"	3 00
The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, Annual, (enlarged,)		5 00
Juvenile Keepsake,	"	1 00
Boston Directory, in July,	"	1 25
Massachusetts Register,	"	1 00

CHARITABLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Besides the public provision for the destitute of all descriptions, which is so ample that no one need to suffer for any privation, who is able to make known his case to an overseer of the poor, there are numerous societies established in Boston, whose object is the alleviation of human misery.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society was established by law, Feb. 23, 1791. The design of their institution is 'the recovery of per-

sons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death, and for promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life, and the alleviation of its miseries.'

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE FIRE SOCIETY.

The object of this institution is to provide means to relieve such of the inhabitants of this commonwealth as may unfortunately suffer by fire, and to reward the industry and ingenuity of those who may invent useful machines for extinguishing fires, or make extraordinary personal exertion in the time of such calamity, or make such discoveries for preventing its devastation as shall be thought worthy of their patronage. The Society was incorporated June 25, 1794.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

This Society was instituted March 15, 1795, by a number of public spirited individuals of the most industrious and respectable of the mechanic interest, of various occupations, residing in different parts of the town, who styled themselves the 'Boston Association of Mechanics.' In a few months the society increased much in numbers, resources, and usefulness. With the increase of its numbers and means, its views became enlarged, its utility more apparent, and a laudable emulation pervaded a considerable part of the community to raise the mechanic interest and character to its just grade in society. The associates, in order to extend the benefits of the institution, altered the original appellation, and voted to assume the title of 'The Association of Mechanics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,' which gave opportunity for qualified citizens throughout the commonwealth to offer themselves as candidates for membership; and some few embraced this privilege and became members, besides those residing in Boston. But the society labored under many disadvantages previous to its incorporation, March 8,

1806, eleven years from its institution; when its fair claims became acknowledged; the characters and conduct of its founders, officers and members were deemed sufficient pledges of the purity of their intentions; and one of its primary principles being engrafted in its title, it was, by an act of the Legislature, incorporated by its present name. There is a library of about 2,000 volumes placed under the superintendence of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, for their use, and for the use of mechanics' apprentices. The society defrays the expense of an evening school for the apprentices of the members of the association during the winter season; and are also at the expense of a course of scientific lectures, which usually commence in October. Each member is entitled to receive a ticket for himself and another to admit a lady or an apprentice. The institution has about \$18,000 in funds, and the number of members is about 600. The Association has established an Annual Fair; the first took place on the 18th of September, 1837. This Exhibition and Fair has verified the compliment bestowed by a distinguished writer, 'that when the Bostonians undertake a handsome thing, they put competition at defiance.' The net receipts of the Fair was \$12,559.

THE BOSTON DISPENSARY.

The Boston Dispensary was instituted in 1795, and incorporated Feb. 26, 1801. At the expense of this institution, the poor are supplied with medicines, and they are gratuitously attended by physicians appointed yearly by the managers. A subscriber of \$5 is entitled to tickets for four patients, which number he may keep constantly on the list of the Dispensary.

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM,

Was instituted Sept. 25, 1800, by a number of ladies, who associated for the charitable purpose of relieving, instructing, employing, and assisting female orphan children. They were incorporated Feb. 26, 1803. The success which has at-

tended the institution has equalled the most benevolent expectations. The society has rescued from ruin and distress a great number of fatherless and motherless girls, who have under its protection been nourished and brought up to habits of industry and piety. The asylum-house is situated in Essex Street, corner of Lincoln Street.

THE BOSTON ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BOYS,

Was incorporated Feb. 25, 1814. It was the object of this institution to make similar provisions for orphan boys, to that which has been so usefully made for girls by the Female Asylum. This institution for a number of years occupied a large house on the corner of Salem and Charter Streets, formerly the residence of Sir William Phips. On the 9th of June, 1835, this establishment was united with the Farm School, on Thompson's Island.

THE HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Was organized June 1, 1812, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1813. Their object is to search out and administer to the wants of the sick and the infirm, 'more especially of that class of our fellow-citizens, who, not being connected with any of the religious societies, are in no way benefited by the provisions made in most of them for the relief of their poor.'

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The act of incorporation for this Institution was granted in 1829. It was opened with seven scholars, in September, 1832, by blind teachers.

The scholars are taught to read with their fingers raised letters made tangible; to write legibly; to understand geography, mathematics, &c. besides music. They also make mats, moccasins, &c.

The Institution may be visited on Thursdays, from 3 to 4 P. M. by permission of one of the trustees, or of the Superin-

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tendent, Dr. S. G. Howe. It is located in Pearl Street, in a large and elegant house, given to the Institution by T. H. Perkins, Esq.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY

For the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, was incorporated in the year 1820. Through the exertions of this Society, schools for the poor have been instituted in various parts of the city, the gospel has been preached to them, and pains have been taken to raise the standard of moral character among them.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

This benevolent Institution was founded in 1824, by the influence of several gentlemen of the first respectability in this city. The amount soon subscribed placed it on a permanent basis. This institution is located in Green Street, near Bowdoin Square, where all diseases of the eye and ear are treated with the utmost skill, by experienced physicians, free of expense to the poor,

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This institution was established in 1832, and was first opened for the admission of patients on the 20th of September, at No. 718 Washington Street, by a vote of the Trustees. It has proved to be a valuable and useful institution.

THE PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE,

Is an institution formed with the hope of reclaiming from the paths of vice and ruin, a portion of those unhappy women whose false steps have blasted their prospects of enjoying a reputable standing in life. A house of refuge is opened by this society, for such as are sincerely desirous of returning to the paths of virtue. This house is situated in Charter Street, is large and commodious, and is under the care of a matron and assistants. A committee of ladies visit it every

week, and the pecuniary concerns are under the management of a Board of Directors, chosen annually from the gentlemen who are subscribers to the funds of the institution. Constitution adopted April 14, 1819; incorporated January 21, 1823.

The ladies who manage its internal affairs are assiduous and persevering; they are an honor to their sex, and the best praise that can be given to them is to refer to the institution itself, which, all along, as far as it respects moral influence and the reformation of those who have made it a retreat, has been, and still is, eminently prosperous. The institution has been remembered on the dying beds of some eminent men in this city, and is worthy the attention and patronage of the living.

BOSTON CHILDRENS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

This is an excellent Institution, under good regulations and management, situated at No. 8 Prince Street. It received an Act of Incorporation in March, 1834, a few months after its formation. Its object is to rescue from want and degradation, poor children, 'whose parents, from extreme poverty, indolence or intemperance, so entirely neglect them as to render their situation pitiable.' It comes also within the plan of this Society, to take children who have but one parent, (either father or mother,) that is willing to labor for their support, but are unable to do it, while they are obliged to keep them in charge. The internal arrangements of the Institution and management of the children is such, as to make it like a well-regulated family of brothers and sisters. They are provided with decent and comfortable clothing; with wholesome and sufficient food; comfortable lodging; and are instructed in all branches taught in our common schools. In case of sickness, medical advice is rendered by regular physicians, appointed by the Board of Managers. This Institution has received and is worthy of the liberal patronage of the rich and benevolent.

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MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated in 1781, and holds its annual meetings in the Athenæum Gallery building, in the rear of the Athenæum, in Pearl Street, on the first Wednesday in June. On the following day there is a meeting of the counsellors, for the election of officers and the transaction of the financial concerns of the Society. A board of censors, for the examination of candidates for the practice of medicine and surgery, meet quarterly in the same apartments. The library of the Society is also kept here for the use of the fellows.

BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Hold their monthly conversations on the third Friday in each month. All regularly licensed physicians in the city may become members of this Association.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This institution was founded in 1822, by the apothecaries of Boston, to provide the means of a systematic education ; to regulate the instruction of apprentices ; to promote a spirit of pharmaceutical investigation, and to diffuse information among the members of the profession ; to discountenance the sale of spurious, adulterated and inferior articles ; to regulate the business as far as practicable and consistent with our social institutions.

THE BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

A few Englishmen, mostly strangers to each other, but influenced by the same kind affections, the same feelings of compassion for their unfortunate countrymen in distress, were induced to form this benevolent institution, which was commenced November 7, 1816. The rising state of this country is and necessarily must be such, that it has an inviting aspect to many in the eastern world. Emigration to Amer-

ica is the common consequence of enterprise in Britain, which is continually bringing out to these shores multitudes of adventurers, a large portion of whom are mechanics and laborers; they come hither with greater or less expectations, some succeed beyond their hopes, others have become dissatisfied, and disappointment has caused a regret that they left their home, and induced a wish to return. This floating and vacillating emigration has occupied much of the attention of the British Charitable Society. To receive them on their arrival, to advise, recommend and admonish them in their proceeding has been the object of the Society. Their charities in this way have been much demanded. Failures in enterprise, and consequently poverty, and sometimes sickness, have introduced many to their notice.

By the charities of this Society over 1,000 distressed British subjects have been relieved, many of whom have been raised from the most abject poverty to a state of comfort and respectability. There are near 200 members belonging to this institution, which has about \$3,500 in funds. The terms of membership require, that each and every member on admission subscribe towards the funds \$2; and any larger sum over and above this he feels disposed to contribute, is considered a donation, and recorded as such. The first year's subscription is to be paid on subscribing; after which, the annual contributions of \$2, with such larger sums as may be subscribed, are to be paid annually or quarterly, in advance. Persons subscribing and paying a sum not less than \$25, become life subscribers, and are exempted from any further assessments, excepting for their proportion of the incidental expenses of the institution. The Trustees receive applications for relief, and direct proper inquiry into the circumstances and character of the applicant, and, if worthy, grant such relief as may be deemed necessary.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The formation of the *New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts* was commenced in 1825, by citizens of Boston, who were desirous to promote American industry, genius and talents, wherever found. The first meeting was held on the second of November, when a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and report the same for consideration to a meeting which they were instructed to call, and did so on the 21st of December, when their plan and resolutions were adopted. They obtained an act of incorporation, from the government of the State, March 3, 1826, by which the Society is authorized to hold public exhibitions of the products of the arts—to award and grant premiums for new and useful inventions, and for the best specimens of the skill and ingenuity of manufacturers and mechanics. The law incorporating the society, exempts all goods sold under its direction from the auction duty. The city government, by an Ordinance, granted free of expense, for several years, the use of the halls over the Fan-euil Hall Market, for their sales. The concerns of the Society are managed by a Board, consisting of a President, 10 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and 25 Directors. Their first public sale commenced on the 12th of September, 1826, and the whole amount of goods sold at the *five first sales*, was not far from \$2,000,000. In addition to the sales the Society had an exhibition in October, 1826, and another in August, 1828. At these exhibitions, premiums of medals were offered for the best specimens of American manufactures of all kinds; for new inventions in the arts, machinery, &c. There were 15 medals awarded at the first, and 20 at the second exhibition.

BOSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Instituted January 12, 1827. Incorporated June 15, 1827. This association consists of such mechanics and others as

are friendly to the promotion of science and the arts. Its object is the cultivation of useful knowledge, by the aid of lectures and such other means as may be found expedient. To place the benefits to be thus derived within the reach of all classes in the community, it is provided by the constitution that the fee for admission shall be only \$2, with an annual assessment of the same amount.

The principal direction of the affairs of the Institution is confided to a Board of Managers, composed of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and fifteen Directors, who are chosen annually on the last Monday in April. It is required by the constitution that the four first officers, and at least three-fourths of the directors, shall be, or shall have been, practical mechanics, manufacturers, artists or engineers.

BOSTON DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society, composed of gentlemen belonging to the various trades and professions in the community, was organized at a meeting held in January and February, 1821. Its principal object is the improvement of its members in extemporaneous discussion. The government is vested in a President, Vice-President and five Directors, who, with a Secretary, Treasurer, and four Monitors, are chosen annually on the first Tuesday evening in February. The meetings of the Society are held in Chauncy Hall.

FRANKLIN DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in May, 1822. The general objects of the association are improvement in extemporaneous speaking, deliberative discussion, and elocution in general. Its government is organized in a President, Vice-President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, who are elected annually in November. The meetings of the Society are held at Chauncy Hall.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

It had long been the wish of some of the most distinguished professors of Music in Boston, that something should be done to improve the style of performing sacred music, and to introduce into more general practice the works of Handel, Haydn, and other eminent composers. With a view to adopt some plan by which these objects might be accomplished, a meeting was held at Mr Graupner's Hall in Franklin Street, on the 30th of March, 1815. They continued to meet at this Hall, and at one afterwards provided in Bedford Street, under the following government: Thomas S. Webb, President; Amasa Winchester, Vice-President; Nathaniel Tucker, Treasurer, and M. S. Parker, Secretary. A Board of Trustees was also added. The expenses were at first defrayed by voluntary loans from the members, who were originally thirtyone in number, and they at first performed selections from the 'Lock Hospital Collection,' in a manner which augured success to their undertaking. The first public performance, which was at the Stone Chapel, was on Christmas evening, 1815, which consisted of selections from Haydn's Creation, Handel's Messiah, &c. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present on this occasion. The Society from this time, by indefatigable exertions, rose into repute rapidly, repeating their public performances often and satisfactorily.

The Society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 9, 1816, and increased to such a degree, that it was found necessary to procure a much larger Hall. They selected Boylston Hall, over Boylston Market, at which place they have held their meetings since Feb. 11, 1817. The act of incorporation allows the Society to hold \$50,000 in real estate, and the like sum in personal property, which is never to be divided among the members of the corporation, but descend to their successors, subject only to the payment of the just debts incurred by the corporation.

In 1818, Incledon and Phillips, the celebrated vocalists, assisted their performances several times, and indeed it has ever been the custom of this Society to invite such distinguished performers as may gratify the city with a display of their talents, to join their public concerts. This association has published three quartos of Sacred Music from the works of Handel, Haydn, Bethoven, Mozart, &c., six editions of Orchestra Church Music, a volume of Old Colony Collection of Anthems, and other works ; with the profits accruing from these, they have been able to purchase a fine toned organ, and a valuable collection of music. Their orchestra is composed of the united musical talent of our city. Their stated meetings for the practice of music are held on the first Tuesday evening in every month. The terms of admission are \$10, and signing the by-laws, after receiving the vote of the members present, when balloted for. To perpetuate this Society, it is provided that three fourths of all the profits arising from the publication and sale of music, constitute a fund — two thirds of which are to be reserved and appropriated to the building of a Hall for their use, and the remaining third to purchase a musical library, or any other object consistent with the original design of the institution. The property possessed by this Society is about \$7,000.

THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In 1826, several gentlemen in this city who had been engaged in efforts to introduce improvements in reference to Sacred Music, became acquainted with the views and plans of Mr Lowell Mason, then residing in Savannah. Proposals were made to him to remove to Boston, which were accepted, and he arrived here in July, 1827. It was the design of those engaged, to form an association whose object should be to devise and execute measures for the cultivation and improvement of sacred music. With this object kept in view, it was resolved in 1832, to form an association which should endeavor to obtain for our country, the advantages

derived from vocal music in Switzerland ; and after some informal consultations, a meeting was held on the 8th of January, 1833, when this institution was organized under the name of *The Boston Academy of Music*. The Academy was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in March following. The first step taken, was to engage Mr Mason, for the purpose of devoting his whole time to the instruction of classes. The rapidly increasing demand for his labors soon obliged them to elect Mr Webb, then an organist at St. Paul's Church, as an associate professor.

The plan and organization of this Academy, as well as its objects, are essentially different from those of any other institution which is known to have been established in this country. Not composed of professed musicians ; not aiming especially at the improvement of its own members, and not designed to be limited in the sphere of its operations and influence, its object is, by all suitable means within its reach, to raise music to the place it deserves to hold in the estimation of the community, and as far as practicable, to make it a branch of common education. The constant employment which has been furnished to the professors of the Academy, and the very liberal patronage extended, shows that the rich as well as the poor, the fashionable and refined, as well as those in the humbler walks of life, are beginning to regard vocal music as an accomplishment, at once attainable, pleasing and useful.

The Academy obtained a lease of the Boston Theatre for a term of years, and materially altered the interior of the building. The government gave it the name of the *ODÉON*, and opened it to the public on Wednesday evening, August 5, 1834, on which occasion an address was delivered by Samuel A. Eliot, Esq., president of the Academy.

By a memorial of the Academy, the subject of introducing instruction into the public schools in Boston, has been brought before the school committee, who reported ' that it is expedient to try the experiment of introducing vocal music, by public

authority, as a part of the system of public instruction, into the public schools of this city.'

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

This Society, formed by a number of the most respectable people of this city, was organized in Boston, June 30, 1825. Their object is to promote 'the improvement of Public Prisons.' The officers of this Society consist of a President, 15 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, and a Board of Managers, consisting of twelve persons, chosen annually. The Secretary has a salary of \$1000, and is required to devote all his time to the objects of the Society. Persons subscribing and paying \$2 annually, are admitted members. Those paying \$30 at one time are members for life; persons paying \$10 annually become directors, and those that pay \$100 are directors for life.

BOSTON LYCEUM

Was instituted in 1830. The exercises before this Lyceum consists of lectures, discussions and declamation. Classes on various subjects are formed by members of the Society in connexion with the Lyceum, free of expense. About twenty evenings of each course are appropriated for lectures, and six for discussions or class exhibitions. Each person holding a ticket has the privilege of introducing ladies to the public meetings of the Lyceum. Premiums in medals or books, are awarded on the last evening of each course, to the writers of the best articles of poetry, and essays connected with popular education, &c.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Was formed in 1832. Its objects are moral and intellectual improvement, and the promotion of acquaintance between the young men of this city and those of other places who take up their residence here. It has a library of about 1000 volumes.

There are a number of other Societies in Boston, worthy of a more detailed account than the facts furnished will enable us to give. Among these are —

Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Boston and Vicinity.

The Massachusetts Charitable Congregational Society. Incorporated March 24th, 1786.

Massachusetts Charitable Society. Founded in Boston, September 6, 1762. Incorporated March 15, 1780.

Boston Episcopal Charitable Society. Instituted in 1724. Incorporated February 12, 1784.

Boston Society for the Religious and Moral Improvement of Seamen. Instituted May 11, 1812.

Scot's Charitable Society. Instituted in 1784. Incorporated March 16, 1786.

Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes. Constituted Oct. 9, 1800.

Charitable Irish Society. Instituted March, 1737. Incorporated Feb. 23, 1809.

The Corban Society. Instituted by females of Boston to aid candidates for the gospel ministry, September, 1811.

Fragment Society. Incorporated November, 1816. Instituted by females of Boston, for the relief of women and children in destitute circumstances.

The Baptist Evangelical Tract Society.

Female Philanthropic Society.

American Tract Society in Boston.

Boston Female Samaritan Society.

Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts.

Fatherless and Widow's Society.

Massachusetts Bible Society.

Boston Baptist Evangelical Society.

Boston Female Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews.

American Education Society.

Massachusetts Peace Society.

Franklin Typographical Society.
 Washington Society.
 Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati.
 Boston Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.
 Pastoral Association of Massachusetts.
 Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.
 Mechanic's Lyceum.
 Social Lyceum.
 Young Men's Benevolent Society.
 Massachusetts Lyceum.
 Young Men's Association for the Propagation of Literature and Science.
 Billing and Holden Society.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATE HOUSE.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid July 4th, 1795, on land formerly owned by Governor Hancock, near the top of Beacon Hill. This building is of an oblong form, 173 feet front and 51 deep. It consists of a basement story 20 feet high, and a principal story 30 feet. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above this rises a dome, 52 feet diameter and 35 high; the whole terminates with an elegant circular lantern 25 feet high, supporting a gilded pine cone. The basement story is finished plain on the wings with square windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above. The outside walls are of large patent bricks, with white marble fascias, imposts and keystones. The body of the building is of a Portland stone color; the dome of a bronze. The lower story is divided into a large hall or public walk in the centre, 50 feet square and 20 high, supported by Doric columns. In

the centre and on the north side of this story is placed the highly finished **STATUE OF WASHINGTON**, by Chantry, in a neat Temple erected for the purpose. Two entries open at each end, 16 feet wide, with two flights of stairs in each; on both sides of which are offices for the Treasurer, Secretary, Adjutant and Quarter Master General, and the Land Office. The rooms above are, the Representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square, the corners formed into niches for fire places; this room is finished with Doric columns on two sides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming galleries; the Doric entablature surrounds the whole; from this spring four flat arches on the side, which being united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with emblems of Commerce, Agriculture, Peace and War. The dome is finished in compartments of stucco in a style of simple elegance. The centre of the dome is fifty feet from the floor. The speaker's chair is placed on the north side, and the permanent seats, in a semicircular form, are so arranged as to accommodate about 350 members on the floor, leaving in their rear on the south side of the room an area which will accommodate a number of spectators without inconvenience to the members of the House. There are two galleries in this room, one for the accommodation of the members and another for the spectators.

North of the centre room is the Senate chamber, 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 30 high, highly finished in the Ionic order; two screens of columns support with their entablature a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is also ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and with the arms of the State, and of the United States, placed in opposite panels.

The council chamber is on the opposite quarter of the building; it is 27 feet square, and 20 high, with a flat ceiling; the walls are finished with Corinthian pilasters, and panels of stucco; these panels are enriched with the state arms, with emblems of executive power, the scale and sword

of justice, and the insignia of arts and freedom, the Caduceus and cap of Liberty; the whole decorated with wreaths of oak and laurel. Besides these principal rooms, there are about twenty smaller, plainly finished for the use of committees. The whole cost of the building amounted to \$133,333 33. It was first occupied by the Legislature on the 11th of January, 1798.

The foundation of this edifice is 110 feet above the level of the harbor, and its elevation and size make it a very conspicuous object. Two flights of stairs lead to the top of the outer dome, 170 steps from the foundation. The view from this dome, which is 230 feet above the level of the sea, affords one of the most interesting and beautiful spectacles. The eye embraces at once every avenue and every public building in the city, and overlooks the towns adjacent, all speckled with white houses and country seats, amidst groves and luxuriant fields. At our feet, on the right, we see the mansion house of HANCOCK, (a venerable stone building of over ninety years standing,) and in front is spread the Common, like a splendid carpet of green, bounded on all sides by the Malls, closely shaded by trees of various growth, over which the great elm in the middle of the common, (near to an old redoubt, and beside an artificial pond,) seems to command the whole, with the majestic waving of his huge branches, the growth of more than a century. East, lies in full view, the sight unobstructed in its farthest reach, the ocean and the harbor, bespangled with islands, almost as numerous, and said to be equally as charming as those which beautify the bay of Naples; all together combining to make this view one of the most delightful panoramas that the world affords. Turning to the north, you have a fine view of Chelsea, Charlestown, the Navy Yard, Bunker Hill and the Monument, and to the west you have Cambridge with the Harvard College buildings.

FANEUIL HALL.

The history of Faneuil Hall, which has been very properly styled the 'CRADLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY,' is intimately connected with that of our country. The original building, commenced in 1740, and finished on the 10th of September, 1742, was the noble gift of PETER FANEUIL, Esq. to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market-place. The inside wood work and roof of this building was destroyed by fire on the 13th of January, 1761. It was again repaired in 1763, with some slight alteration in the work, but the size of the building remained the same, two stories high and 100 feet by 40. The enlargement, by which it was extended in width to 80 feet, and a third story added, was proposed by the selectmen in May, 1805, and completed in the course of the year. The building has a cupola, from which there is a fine view of the harbor. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with galleries of three sides upon doric columns; the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns; the walls enriched with pilasters and the windows with architraves, &c. Platforms under and in the galleries rise amphitheatrically to accommodate spectators, and from trials made on various occasions of public interest, it appears favorable for sight and sound.

The west end is decorated by an original full length painting of WASHINGTON, by Stuart, presented by Samuel Parkman, Esq. and another painting of the same size, by Col. Henry Sargent, representing PETER FANEUIL, Esq. in full length, copied from an original of smaller size. Between these paintings is placed a marble bust of John Adams.

Above the great hall is another 78 feet long and 30 wide, devoted to the exercise of the different military corps of the city, with a number of apartments on each side for depositing the arms and military equipments, where those of the several Independent Companies are arranged and kept in perfect

order. The building also contains convenient offices for the Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, &c.

During the summer of 1827, the city government thoroughly repaired the building, and divided the lower story, which had formerly been used for a market, into eight elegant and convenient stores, which give to the city upwards of \$4,600 per annum. The building was at the same time painted a light Portland stone color.

In the annals of the American continent, there is no one place more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. The flame which roused a depressed people from want and degradation, arose from the altar of Liberty in Faneuil Hall; the language which made a monarch tremble upon his throne for the safety of his colonies, and which inspired New England with confidence in a cause, both arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics, where despotism once held a court, glutted with the blood that would be free, were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of human wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the rapacious jaws of a British Lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, was told prophetically in the same immortal forum.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Faneuil Hall Market is situated at the east end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the east and west fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the east end, 65 feet wide. North Market Street is 65 feet wide, the South 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four

stories high with granite fronts; the range of stores on the north side 520 feet, and 55 feet deep; on the south 530 feet, and 65 feet deep; (an arched avenue in centre of each range five feet wide, communicating with the adjoining streets;) the facade of which is composed of piers, lintel, and arched windows on the second story. The roofs are slated, and the cellars water proof. The height and form of the stores were regulated by the conditions of sale. The purchaser was required to erect, within a limited time, a brick store with hammered stone front, (granite piers,) in strict conformity with a plan drawn by Mr Alexander Parris.

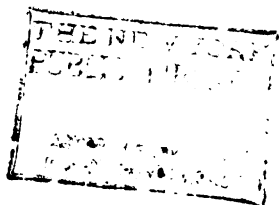
The first operation for locating and building this spacious and superb Market House, commenced on the 20th of August, 1824, by staking out the ground for the same, and for the North Market street; the old buildings standing on the premises having been previously purchased by the city, but not removed.

Shortly after the razing of these buildings, the filling up of the docks, and other work, necessary for clearing the wide area, and preparing for laying the corner stone of the structure, were simultaneously entered upon, and carried through, to the raising of the splendid dome, without the intervention, we believe, of a single accident or occurrence affecting human life.

The corner stone of this building was laid with much ceremony. The plate deposited beneath it bears the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Building Committee and Principal Architect, besides the following inscription: 'FANEUIL HALL MARKET, established by the City of Boston. This stone was laid April 27, Anno Domini MDCCCXXV, in the fortyninth year of American Independence and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States 11,000,000.'

EAST VIEW OF FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.





In length it is 535 feet 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a centre building 74 1-2 by 55 feet, projecting 2 1-2 feet in the north and south fronts. From the centre buildings are wings on each side, 173 by 50 feet; the wing continues from a projection of 6 inches, 46 feet 3 inches, and 51 feet in width, on each facade of which are 5 antaes, projecting 6 inches, finishing with a portico at each end of the building, projecting 11 feet 7 1-2 inches. The porticoes consist of 4 columns, 3 1-2 feet diameter at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at neck, each shaft in one piece, 20 feet 9 inches long, with a capital of the Grecian Doric. The columns support a pediment, the tympanum of which has a circular window for ventilation. The wings are of two stories, the lower one 14 feet, the upper 14 1-2 feet, the lower windows have circular heads. The building is finished with a Grecian cornice 16 inches in depth, and 21 inches projection, worked in granite. The roof is slated, and gutters copper. The height of the wings from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The facade of the centre building, up to the under side of the second story windows, is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashlar, on the top of which are again formed recesses by antaes, supporting a frieze and cornice, similar to the wing building; in each recess is a circular headed window, the centre a Venetian; on the top of the cornice is a blocking course, and an octagon attic, 6 feet high, with two elliptical sawtells, surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and crowned by a lantern light. At each angle on top of the centre building is a pedestal, in which are placed the necessary flues.

The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches high, with arched windows and doors, communicating with the cellars.

The building is approached by 6 steps of easy ascent; each wing has six doors. The centre building in the north and south front, a pair of folding doors enter a passage 10

feet wide, paved with brick, laid on ground arches; the wings have also a passage way of smaller dimensions to correspond.

The principal entrances are from the east and west porticoes, which communicate with the corridor, 512 feet long, 12 feet wide, with entablatures, finished with a cove ceiling. The interior is divided into 128 stalls, and occupied as follows, viz: 14 for mutton, lamb, veal and poultry; 2 for poultry and venison; 19 for pork, lamb, butter and poultry; 45 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables, and 20 for fish.

On the south front are four doorways opening to staircases, leading to the second story, in the centre of which is a hall, 70 by 50 feet, having a dome, springing from four segmental arches, ornamented with panels and rosetta, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 14 by 12 feet, through which is seen the skylight and part of the outer dome. The whole height of the hall to the opening, or eye of the dome, is 46 feet. Each wing is divided into two halls by a brick partition, the smaller 44 by 47, the larger 173 by 47. This is called **QUINCY HALL**, in honor of Josiah Quincy.

The whole of the Market and the improvements on North and South Market streets, were completed within the space of 26 months, and occupy about 1 acre, 2 perches, 24 rods, the greater part of which has been reclaimed from the sea, by filling in earth at different periods. The cellar story is occupied for storage of provisions, and made perfectly water proof.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, who was Mayor of the city, is entitled to much credit for his exertions in carrying this bold and noble plan into execution. It is in fact one of the principal attractions of the city to strangers.

CITY HALL.

The first building for governmental business was erected at the head of what was then called King street, about 1652,

and was built of wood. It has been twice burnt. The last time it was destroyed was in 1747, and it was repaired in the following year nearly in its present form. The building is in length 110, in breadth 38 feet, three stories high, finished according to the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders. Till recently it was called the *Old State House*. The latitude of this building is very near 42 deg. 21 min. north; the longitude 71 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. west from Greenwich, in England.

After the Revolution, it was the place of meeting for the General Court, till after the completion of the State House, near Beacon Hill. From about that time, to the year 1830, (thirty years,) the lower floor and cellar were used by various tradesmen, Insurance Offices, &c. On the 17th Sept. 1830, having been thoroughly repaired, it was, by an ordinance of the City Government, called the *City Hall*,—by which name it has since been designated. It stands at the head of State street, and on the line of Washington street, the *Broadway* of the metropolis of Massachusetts, having a tower overlooking most of the city and harbor, rising from the centre of the roof. The fronts on Washington and State streets have each a portico. Being in the very focus of business, and nearly in the centre of the city, the use to which this venerable pile is now devoted appears to give universal satisfaction.

On the first floor are three large rooms; that facing Washington street is the Post-Office. At the other extremity, looking down State street, is Topliff's News Room, one of the best conducted establishments, for the accommodation of merchants, in the United States. The middle room, a lofty apartment, supported by pillars, is the Merchants' Exchange, and common thoroughfare to the public offices.

From this central room is a flight of winding stairs, leading to a suit of apartments in the second story. Directly over the Post-Office is the Hall of the Common Council, in which they ordinarily meet on public business. In the opposite end of the building is the Hall of the Mayor and Aldermen. In this room the chief Magistrate of the city, together

with the City Clerk, remain through the day, in the discharge of their ordinary duties. The Board of Aldermen hold their meetings, also, on Monday evenings. Around the circular area of the stairs are a series of Offices, viz. the Auditor's, Treasurer's, Assistant City Clerk's, Clerk of Common Council, and the Health Office, which latter accommodates the City Marshal, Superintendent of Burial Grounds, Physician of the Port, Captain of the Watch, Superintendent of Lamps, and the Commissioner of Streets.

Another flight of stairs leads to the third story, in which is the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, City Land Commissioner, Messenger, a Committee Room, and a large Hall, in which is a recently organized public Vaccine Institution, for the gratuitous inoculation of the poor.

The whole is lighted with gas, as well as the lamps at the four corners of the building. Besides being ornamental to the city, the concentration of so many important offices under one roof, renders the City Hall an object of peculiar interest.

On the 21st of November, 1832, about five o'clock in the morning, this ancient building, the scene of so many interesting events, again took fire from an opposite building, under the stool of one of the Lutheran windows, which soon communicated with the under side of the roof, and had it not been for the uncommon exertions of the fire department, it must have been completely prostrated in a little time. As it was, however, the damages were easily repaired. The appropriation of the Council for the purpose was \$3500. No papers of importance were lost, and the curious records of the city, from its first settlement, for a third time, were safely rescued from a devouring element.

In Hales's Survey of Boston and Vicinity, the measures of distances are reckoned from this building.

TOPLIFF'S READING ROOM.

This establishment, which is kept in the east end of the



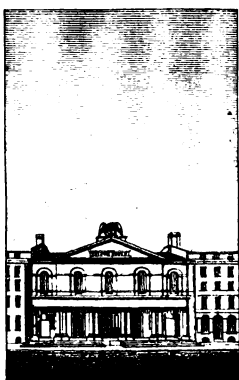
CITY HALL.



FANEUIL HALL.



BETHIEL.



CUSTOM HOUSE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowers Picture of Boston.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION

City Hall, is supported by subscribers, consisting chiefly of the first merchants in the place. The annual subscription is \$10, with the right of introducing a friend, from any place not within 6 miles of the city. The room is furnished with all the principal papers in the United States, as well as foreign papers, prices current, &c. Also seven books—the first is for the general record of news, on which is recorded daily all information of a general nature, and such as is particularly interesting to the merchants of the place, as may be received from correspondents, by land or water, and by arrivals at the port; the second is for the record of all arrivals from foreign parts or places, with the cargoes—particularly specified to each consignee; the third for the record of all arrivals from other ports in the United States similarly noted as the second; the fourth for the record of all vessels cleared for foreign ports, time of sailing, &c.; the fifth for the record of all vessels cleared for other ports in the United States; the sixth for the record of all arrivals and clearances, from or for foreign ports, in all ports of the United States, except Boston; and the seventh for the record of the names of all gentlemen introduced by the subscribers, the places whence they came, and the name of the subscriber introducing them. In the room are also several of the most important maps, necessary or useful to the ship-owner or merchant, and a good clock. Attached to this establishment is a boat with two men, ready at all times for the Superintendent, who generally boards all vessels arriving in the port, and all such information as he may obtain from them is recorded on the several books above mentioned, as soon as possible, for the benefit of the subscribers and all those who have the privilege of frequenting the reading room.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated in the west end of the City Hall, fronting Washington street, Nathaniel Greene, Esq., Post Master. This office stands the third in the Union in point of emolument,

and is inferior to none in the system of management. There are 15 clerks employed in the office, four penny posts for distributing letters through the city, and one messenger and porter. The excellent arrangement for the delivery of letters through the medium of the boxes, affords great accommodation to merchants and others.

There are made up weekly for departure about 2,000 mails. The great southern mail closes at 4 A. M. by the office clock, and arrives about 10 A. M. The eastern mail closes at 10 A. M. and arrives about 9 P. M.

There is a steamboat mail from New York every afternoon *via* Providence, excepting Monday, which anticipates the great southern mail.

The office is opened from the 1st of April to the 1st of October at 7 o'clock A. M., and from 1st of October to 1st of April at 8 o'clock P. M., and is closed the year round at 8 P. M., with the exception of Sundays, when it is opened for an hour, from 12 to 1 P. M. To ensure immediate forwarding of letters they should be deposited at least 5 or 10 minutes previous to the closing of the mail.

BOYLSTON MARKET AND BOYLSTON HALL.

This building, situated at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, was so named in honor of Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. The proprietors were incorporated Feb. 27, 1809, and the foundation of the building was commenced in the April following. The land belonging to the corporation was formerly owned by Samuel Welles, Esq., of whose heirs it was purchased by Mr. Jos. C. Dyer, and by him conveyed to the present proprietors for \$20,560. The cost of the building was about \$39,000, besides the cupola, which was built by subscription. The clock was a donation of Mr. Boylston. It was opened in 1810. It is in length 120 feet, and in width 50, of three stories, with a deep cellar. On the first floor are 12 stalls for the sale of provisions. The second

is separated by an avenue running lengthwise, on the sides of which are four spacious rooms.

The third story forms one of the most spacious halls in Boston, and is denominated Boylston Hall. This is a noble apartment, 100 feet long by 48 feet in breadth, with an arched ceiling 24 feet high. It is rented by the Handel and Haydn Society, and is commodiously fitted up for their accommodation. At the west end an orchestra is constructed capable of containing 150 vocal and instrumental performers. A handsome organ, built by Mr Appleton, of this city, stands at the extreme westerly end, with its top nearly touching the roof of the hall. The seats in the orchestra are built in a semi-circular form, and in the centre of the arc stands the desk of the president. The orchestra occupies about one fourth part of the floor; the remainder of which is furnished with settees for the audience, and will accommodate about 800 persons. The entrance is by three doors at the east end, and immediately over these is a gallery sufficiently spacious to accommodate two hundred.

The Hall is occasionally used for lectures, concerts, declamations, &c. Previous to building the church in Piedmont street, the Rev. James Sabine preached here on Sundays to his little flock, which followed him from the church in Essex street. The third Universalist Society now worship here on the Sabbath.

THE ODEON.*

This building, formerly known as the *Boston Theatre*, in Federal street, has been completely metamorphosed by the Boston Academy of Music, who have taken it on a lease for a term of years. The part formerly used as the stage has been divided into several apartments. The centre room is fifty feet by thirtythree, and thirty feet high. This part of

* This term, accented on the second syllable, is of Greek derivation, and was applied to a temple at Athens, built by Pericles, and appropriated to musical purposes, popular meetings, &c. Ecclesiastical writers also use the term to designate the choir of a church.

the house contains the organ and the speaker's desk, and will be occupied by the orchestra. Surrounding and above the orchestra, are several rooms of various dimensions, some of which will be improved by the Academy, and others let for school rooms and other purposes.

In the audience part of the house, the partitions of the first and second rows, between the boxes and walls of the building, have been removed; thus giving room for widening and extending the seats, and bringing in the light from twelve windows. In addition to the light thus obtained, two sky lights, one over the orchestra of nine feet in diameter, the other over the centre of the house of twelve feet, have been cut through the roof, which in all, admit sufficient light to render the building pleasant and inviting. The floor of the pit has been raised several feet, and has now an inclination of only about eighteen inches. This floor, and that of the first and second rows, are covered with neatly finished settees, which are all permanently fixed, except those in the centre of the building. These, though fastened to the floor, can be taken away and replaced, should it ever be found necessary. The whole number of settees or slips, in the three divisions of the house above named, is one hundred and sixtyone. They are placed at sufficient distance to render them convenient; are all stuffed, seat and back, and beautifully covered with red moreen, presenting to the eye, when contrasted with the white walls of the building, an air of ease and comfort seldom witnessed. The third and fourth galleries have been repaired and painted. In other respects they have not been altered materially. The communications to them, however, have been much improved. The saloon, like the other parts of the house, has been put in complete order—the wood work painted, and the walls colored. This room is fifty feet by twentyfive, and for correct proportions and classic beauty, will compare with any room of its size in the city. It is fitted up with a speaker's stand, and movable settees, and will hold about two hundred persons. The

building thus described, will hold, seated, by correct measurement, 1,500 persons, allowing eighteen inches to a person; namely, body of the house, 230; first gallery, 282; second gallery, 257; third gallery, 320; and fourth, 412. The orchestra will hold about 200. Including those who can stand comfortably—if that term may be allowed—the building will contain 2,500; in a crowded state, not far from 3,000.

Every part of the extensive establishment, orchestra, auditory, saloon, and smaller rooms, has been furnished with gas apparatus, so that in the evening, all parts of it can be beautifully lighted. The public have only to examine the alterations and improvements made in this building by the Academy, to perceive its admirable adaptation to the purposes for which it is designed, as well as to all great public occasions.

PARKMAN'S MARKET.

This market is a large brick building at the corner of Grove and Cambridge streets, distinguished by a cupola. It was erected by the late Samuel Parkman, Esq. for the purpose of a market to accommodate the population in that neighborhood. It was built in the fall of 1810.

THE CITY MARKET

Is an extensive brick building, three stories high, situated at the end of Brattle street, next to Dock square. The lower story and cellars are appropriated to the sale of provisions. This building was erected by private citizens in the year 1819; the town had opposed their wish to be incorporated. The city has since refused to accept the building as a donation, and a furniture warehouse is now kept in the south front of the Market House.

COURT HOUSE AND JAILS.

The County Jails in Leverett street, and the Court

House here, constitute three separate edifices, all of which are handsome stone buildings. Perhaps there is not a prison in the world made more secure. The walls and floors are composed of large blocks of hewn stone, which are firmly bound together with iron; and between the courses, loose cannon balls are placed in cavities made half in the upper, and half in the lower blocks, as a further security. Several years elapsed after these were commenced, before they were finished and occupied, which was in 1822.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, COURT SQUARE.

This building was erected in 1810, the materials of which are of white granite, with a stone or brick floor for the first story. It is 140 feet long, consists of an octagon centre, 55 feet wide, two stories, two wings of three stories, 26 by 40 feet, connected by the entrance and passages to the centre; contains two large halls or court rooms in the centre, one smaller in one wing, Offices of Probate, Register of Deeds, Clerks of Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, Rooms for Judges and Law Library, and rooms for Grand and Petit Juries. The board of Aldermen and Common Council formerly held their sessions in this building. The cost of the building to the county was \$92,817 16. In Dr Snow's History of Boston, it is called *Johnson Hall*.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Court Street.

This is a spacious edifice, in form a parallelogram of one hundred and seventysix feet by fiftyfour feet. The height is fiftyseven feet to the cornice, consisting of a basement and three stories. The first story above the basement being twelve feet, the second twenty, and the third eighteen feet.

The material of which it is composed is Quincy granite, and at each front or end is a superb portico, with four solid, fluted pillars, of the length of twentyseven feet, and four and a half feet in diameter. The north end, or front of the building, is parallel with Court Street; but standing back a few

yards, which makes a proper opening to the street. The porticoes are symmetrical, and the style is far superior to the main part of the building. The flight of steps at the porticoes are very spacious. The first story above the basement is appropriated to the Police and Justice's Court, and to offices for the clerks of that and of the Common Pleas and Supreme Court. These rooms are 20 by 16 feet. And there are also rooms for the accommodation of jurors, and for the Law Library, belonging to the gentlemen of the bar. The courts holden in this building, besides that already mentioned, are the Common Pleas, Municipal, Supreme Judicial, United States' District, and United States' Circuit Courts. The rooms for these courts are large and convenient; two of them are fifty feet by forty.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Stands on the north side of Custom House Street, near the head of Central wharf. It is 60 feet square and two stories in height exclusive of the basement, which is divided by brick walls and brick arches supporting the different passages above. The lower part of the front is built of stone and the upper part of brick, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 feet wide, supported by 10 stone columns of the doric order, 14 feet in length. The floor is paved with stone, and a broad flight of stone steps with iron railings, leads to the several offices. It is finished with a stone frieze and cornice, and the windows ornamented with marble dressings. The front is crowned by a pediment, on the top of which is a spread eagle. The basement and first story is calculated for the storing of goods, and contains a number of compartments occupied by the house keeper, and some of the under officers. The upper story contains 6 rooms 20 feet high, in which the business of the office is transacted. It was built in 1810, and first occupied on the 29th of December. It cost about \$30,000. Plans are in preparation for a more extensive building, suited to the wants of the present and future times.

CONCERT HALL

Is a large, handsome building at the head of Hanover Street. It was erected in 1756, by Mr Stephen Deblois, a musician, for the purpose of concerts, dancing, and other entertainments. The building has since been enlarged, and improved at a great expense by Mr Amory, the proprietor. The front Hall is about 60 feet by 30, in the second story, and is justly admired for its correct proportions and the richness of its architecture. It is highly finished in the Corinthian style, with an orchestra, and the walls are ornamented with superb mirrors. In the rear is another hall on the same story, finished in a plainer style, and well calculated for public entertainments, and large parties.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

This building is situated in Tremont Street, on part of the land that was formerly *Washington Gardens*. The land was purchased of the Hon. William Sullivan, and the corner stone laid Oct. 14, 1830, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This Temple was dedicated May 30, 1832.

The location of this building is regarded as the most proper that could be selected, for the purpose for which it is intended. It is 60 feet wide, and 80 1-2 feet long; and fronts westwardly on Tremont Street. Its south boundary is Temple Place, an avenue 40 feet wide, recently built up with handsome mansion houses. On the north, at 10 feet distance is the elegant edifice, St. Paul's Church, and on the east, in the rear, is a six feet passage way, for the accommodation of the tenants. The walls are 52 feet high, of stone, covered with a slated roof, 24 feet high, containing 16 windows to light the attic story. The gutters are of cast iron, and the water trunks are of copper. The basement is of fine hammered granite, 12 feet high, with a belt of the same. The towers at the corners next Tremont Street, are 16 feet square, surmounted with granite battlements, and pinnacles rising 95

feet from the ground. The door and window frames are of fine hammered granite, and the main walls from the basement to the roof are of *rubble* granite, disposed in courses, in such a manner, as to present a finished appearance to the eye. The cellar, 55 by 75 feet in the clear, and 9 feet deep, is in a gravel bottom perfectly dry, with sufficient light on two sides, to render it an excellent place for many kinds of business. The basement story is divided into three apartments. The first, which is the chapel, 55 by 40 feet, and about 15 feet high, with a gallery on the long side, is capable of seating 600 persons. The second and third, are two school rooms, one 16 by 14 feet, and the other 24 by 40, and 10 feet high.

In the second story is a spacious lecture room 65 by 55 feet, and 19 feet high, with circular seats upon a spherical floor, and lighted by eight windows; capable of seating 1000 persons. From 12 to 20 dollars rent per day, is paid for the use of this hall, for about 100 days in the year. Over the vestibule, are two lobbies, or school rooms.

In the third story are, 1st, a spacious hall, 55 by 39 feet, and 16 feet high, well lighted, and capable of seating 400 persons; 2d, a front hall 30 by 32 feet, and 16 feet high, well lighted, and capable of seating 200 persons. There are three lobbies attached to the halls of this floor which are for the accommodation of the tenants.

In the attic story are, 1st, *Masons Hall*, 46 by 26 feet, and 12 feet high, well lighted by 6 windows in the roof, and capable of seating 200 persons. Attached to this are 13 lobbies for the accommodation of the respective lodges; 2d, a drawing room, 24 by 15 feet, and 8 feet high, sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the visitors of the lodges, during their sessions, and over this last, is a room for the purpose of storing their furniture, &c. *Masons Hall*, with the other accommodations in this story, are appropriated to masonic purposes.

From the street to all the stories, are two flights of wind

ing stairs in the towers, sufficiently spacious to admit a free entrance and departure of all persons from the different rooms. All the halls and rooms are provided with stove apparatus, for warming them in the winter season, and are lighted with gas. The whole cost, including the land, amounts to about \$50,000.

CONGRESS HALL.

This is a large and convenient edifice situated on the corner of Congress and Milk Streets, erected in 1825, by Dr Edward H. Robbins, and received the name of *Julien Hall* at first, in consequence of its being built on the land where formerly stood the much noted *Julien's Restorator*. There are two halls in this building, 55 by 44 feet square; the principal one is 15 feet high, and receives light through the cupola in the centre. These are rented for various purposes, such as public exhibitions, the holding of meetings, &c.

CORINTHIAN HALL.

This Hall was built by Mr. J. L. Cunningham, who occupies the first floor of the building for his extensive Auction Rooms. It is located on the corner of Milk and Federal Streets, near Julien Hall, and has a small cupola which adds to the beauty of the building. The Hall, which was finished for an Assembly Room, has become a fashionable place for the meeting of Cotillion Parties. It was first opened by Mons. Lebasse, for his Dancing Assembly, on the 4th of October, 1826..

PANTHEON HALL.

This is a very neat and convenient hall for holding various Assemblies. It is situated in Washington Street, on the corner of Boylston Square.

WASHINGTON HALL

Is another hall, fitted for similar purposes. This is also in Washington Street, and its location is nearly opposite Franklin Street.

AMORY HALL

Is situated on the corner of Washington and West Streets, is a new hall, and convenient.

LYCEUM HALL

Is in Hanover Street, and is a neat and convenient hall.

CHAUNCY HALL — IN CHAUNCY PLACE,

Was built in 1828, by Mr. G. F. Thayer, for many years a teacher of a private seminary in this city, and is devoted principally to the use of his school. It takes its name from Dr Charles Chauncy, a man of liberal feelings and enlightened mind. It contains one of the finest halls for public speaking that there is in the city. The meetings of the debating societies are generally held here.

The building presents a view of three stories in front, though it has no room, at the base, the space being devoted by a peculiar construction, to the purposes of a play-ground for the pupils, and is supported by rough granite pillars, admitting a free circulation of air and light.

JOY'S BUILDING

Is situated nearly opposite the head of State Street, and was erected in 1809, on the spot formerly occupied by the First Church. The building has recently been remodelled on the plan of an *Arcade*, which makes it convenient for mercantile business, offices, &c. It was formerly known by the name of *Cornhill Square*.

BRIDGES.

Some of the most striking objects to attract the stranger on visiting Boston, are our bridges which lead from its various points. Although we cannot boast of so grand superstructures as the ancient city of London, we nevertheless have a greater number of those convenient avenues. The subject of Free

Bridges, has been agitated, and received considerable countenance from our state authorities; and it is to be hoped the period is not far distant when all the bridges communicating with the metropolis will be made free. Excepting Craigie's and the Warren Bridge, where the carriage way is covered with earth, the construction of all the bridges is similar, and the rates of toll are the same as the Charles River Bridge, excepting the Warren Bridge, which has become the property of the State and made free, and the Boston South Bridge, and the Boston Free Bridge, which belongs to the city. All these bridges are well lighted with lamps, when the evenings are dark, and the lights, placed at regular distances, have a splendid and romantic appearance.

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE.

The first great undertaking, since the revolution, was the erection of a bridge over Charles River, in the place where the ferry between Boston and Charlestown was kept.* The Act, which incorporated Messrs John Hancock, Thomas Russel, Nathaniel Gorham, and Ebenezer Parsons, and others, who had subscribed to a fund for executing and completing this purpose, was passed March 9, 1785, and the bridge was so far completed that the last pier was ready to be put down on the 31st of May, 1786.

On the 17th of June, the bridge was opened for passengers. Preparation had been made for great festivity on the occasion. Salutes of 13 guns were fired by sunrise from Bunker and Copp's Hills, and the bells of Christ Church rang repeated peals. This salute formed a contrast so striking, compared with the hostile and bloody one of the same day, of the same month, and of the week, in '75, as to excite in every breast emotions of the happiest kind. At one, P. M. the proprietors assembled in the State House, at the head of State Street, for the purpose of waiting on the different

* At the time this bridge was built, it was considered the greatest undertaking that had ever been projected in America.

branches of the legislature over the bridge. The procession consisted of almost every respectable character in public and private life; as they moved from State Street, a salute was fired from the Castle; and upon their arrival at the entrance of the bridge, the attendant companies of artillery and artificers formed two lines on the right and left of the proprietors, and moved on to the centre of the bridge, when the president of the proprietary advanced alone, and gave orders to Mr. Cox the master workman, to fix the draw for the passage of the company, which was immediately done. At this moment 13 cannon were fired from Copps' Hill, and the procession passed forward, attended by the loudest shouts of acclamation, from a concourse of at least 20,000 spectators. As the company ascended Breed's Hill, 13 cannon were discharged. The gentlemen took their seats at two tables of 320 feet, united at each end by a semicircular one, which accommodated 800 persons, who spent the day in sober festivity, and separated at 6 o'clock.

The following description of this bridge was published at the time, as taken from actual survey. The abutment at Charlestown, from the old landing, is 100 feet; space to the first pier 16 1-2 feet; 63 piers at equal distance to the draw 622 1-2 feet; width of the draw 30 feet; 39 piers at equal distance from the draw 672 feet; space to the abutment at Boston 16 1-2; abutment at Boston to the old landing 45 1-2 feet; whole length 1503 feet.

The 75 piers total, upon which this elegant structure stands, are each composed of seven sticks of oak timber, united by a cap piece, strong braces and girts, and afterwards driven into the bed of the river, and firmly secured by a single pile on each side, driven obliquely to a solid bottom. The piers are connected with each other by large string-pieces, which are covered with 4 inch plank. The bridge is 42 feet in width, and on each side is accommodated with a passage 6 feet wide, railed in for the safety of people on foot. The bridge has a gradual rise from each end, so as to be two

feet higher in the middle than at the extremities. Forty elegant lamps are erected at suitable distances, to illuminate it when necessary. There are four strong stone walls connected with three piers each, sunk in various parts of the river.

The floor of the Bridge at the highest tides, is 4 feet above the water, which generally rises about 12 or 14 feet. The distance where the longest pier is erected from the floor of the bridge to the bed of the river, is 64 1-2 feet.

The cost of this bridge has been stated at £15,000, lawful, and the property was divided into 150 shares of £100 each. Rates of toll, to be double on Lord's days, were established, by the act of incorporation, which the proprietors were to enjoy for forty years, paying to the college at Cambridge an annuity of £200, in consideration of their loss of income from the ferry. This period was extended to 70 years, and the double toll repealed when the charter was granted for West Boston Bridge, at the expiration of which period the property reverts to the state.

There had been considerable effort to have the first bridge carried from West Boston to Cambridge, but the expediency of making the experiment across the narrower part of the river was so apparent, that the town of Boston had expressed an opinion almost unanimous (1838 to 2) in favor of it.

The stock of this corporation has been very productive. It was stated in 1826, on good authority, that a gentleman, who was an original proprietor of one share, which cost £100, had received his principal and the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of \$7000. The rates of toll for passing the bridge are,

For Stage or Hack	1 s.
Chaise or Sulkey	8 pence.
Teams of any kind drawn by more than one beast	6 "
One horse wagons or carts	4 "
Saddle horses	2 pence and 2 thirds.
Hand cart and wheelbarrow,	1 penny and 2 thirds.
Each foot passenger	2 thirds of a penny.

WEST BOSTON BRIDGE.

This was the second bridge built over Charles River. It is a conveyance from the west end of Cambridge Street to the opposite shore in Cambridge-port. A number of gentlemen were incorporated for the purpose of erecting this bridge, March 9, 1792. The causeway was begun July 15, 1792, and suspended after the 26th of December, till the 20th of March, 1793, when the work was resumed. The wood work of the bridge was begun the 8th of April, 1793, and the bridge and causeway opened for passengers the 23d of November following, being seven months and a half from laying the first pier. The sides of the causeway are stoned, capstand, and railed; on each side of which is a canal about 30 feet wide.

The bridge stands on 180 piers, is	2438 ft. long.
Bridge over the gore, 14 "	275 "
Abutment, Boston side,	87 1-2 "
Causeway,	3344 "
Distance from end of the causeway to Cambridge Meeting-house,	7810 "
Width of the bridge,	40 "
Railed on each side for foot passengers	

To the Proprietors a toll was granted for 70 years from the opening of the bridge,* which together with the causeway, was estimated to have cost £23,000, l. m. The principal undertaker for building the bridge was Mr Whiting.

BOSTON SOUTH BRIDGE.

The building of this bridge grew out of the project for annexing Dorchester Neck, so called, to Boston, as a part of the city. In the latter end of 1803, there were but 10 families on that peninsula, which comprised an extent of 569 acres of land. These families united with several citizens of Boston in a petition to the town for the privilege of being

* This term has since been extended to 70 years from the opening of Cragie's bridge. West Boston to pay the college 200l annually, and Cragie's to pay West Boston 100l. during their joint existence.

annexed thereto, 'upon the single condition that the inhabitants [of B.] will procure a bridge to be erected between Boston and Dorchester neck.' On the 31st of January, 1804, after several confused meetings on the subject, the town agreed to the proposition, on condition 'that the place from which and the terms on which the bridge should be built, shall be left entirely to the Legislature. Application was made to the General Court, and measures were in train for authorizing a bridge from South Street to the point. The inhabitants of the south end of the town, having opposed this measure in vain thus far in its progress, formed a plan at this juncture, in which they proposed to erect a bridge where the present bridge stands, and to obviate the objection that such a bridge would not lessen the distance from the point so much as the South Street bridge would, they offered to construct a commodious street across the flats from Rainsford's lane to the head of the proposed bridge. They presented a petition to the Court to be incorporated for these purposes, upon the presumption that no liberty would be granted for the erection of any other bridge, to the northward of their bridge, unless at some future period the increased settlement of this part of the country should be such, that the public exigencies should require the same. This plan and petition met with so favorable a reception, that the Dorchester point proprietors were induced to make a compromise with the South-end petitioners, in which it was agreed, that the South Street bridge should be abandoned, and that the South-end bridge should be transferred to the Dorchester company, and the proposed street be carried forward by the petitioners. A joint committee made a report on the basis of this compromise, which was accepted in concurrence February 23d; and on the 6th of March, bills were passed for the three objects, the annexation of Dorchester neck to Boston, the incorporation of the Proprietors of Boston South Bridge, and also of the Front Street Corporation in the town of Boston.

Messrs William Tudor, Gardiner Green, Jonathan Mason, and Harrison Gray Otis, were the proprietors named in Boston South Bridge Act. Seventy years improvement was allowed from the date of the first opening of said bridge for passengers, which took place in the summer of 1805. On the first of October, it was the scene of a military display and sham fight. This bridge is 1551 feet in length, and cost the proprietors about \$56,000. In 1832 the proprietors sold the bridge to the city for \$3,500; since which it has been put in thorough repair by the city, at an expense of \$3,500, in addition to the amount paid by the Corporation, and has been made a free highway.

CANAL OR CRAIGIE'S BRIDGE.

This bridge runs from Barton's Point in Boston to Lechmere's Point in Cambridge. Its length is 2796 feet; its width 40 feet. The persons named in the Act incorporating this bridge, were John C. Jones, Loammi Baldwin, Aaron Dexter, Benjamin Weld, Joseph Coolidge, Jr., Benjamin Joy, Gorham Parsons, Jonathan Ingersoll, John Beach, Abijah Cheever, William B. Hutchins, Stephen Howard and Andrew Craigie. This bridge differs from those previously built, in being covered with a layer of gravel on the floor of the bridge. It was first opened for passengers on Commencement day, August 30, 1809. This bridge on the Cambridge side is united to Charlestown by *Prison Point Bridge*, which is 1821 feet long, and 35 feet broad, having but one side railed for foot passengers. The Boston and Lowell Rail Road runs parallel with, and about 100 feet north of Craigie's bridge.

WESTERN AVENUE.

This splendid work was projected by Mr Uriah Cotting, who with others associated, received an act of incorporation, June 14, 1814, under the title of 'The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation;' the stock of which is divided into 3500

shares of \$100 each. It was commenced in 1818, under Mr Cotting's direction, but he did not live to witness its completion. His place was supplied by Col. Loammi Baldwin, and the road was opened for passengers, July 2, 1821. There was a splendid ceremony on the occasion; a cavalcade of citizens at an early hour entered the city over the dam, and was welcomed on this side by the inhabitants, who waited to receive them. This Avenue or Mill Dam leads from Beacon Street in Boston, to Sewall's Point in Brookline, and is composed of solid materials water-tight, with a gravelled surface, raised three or four feet above high water mark. It is one mile and a half in length, and a part of the way 100 feet in width. This dam cuts off and encloses about 601 acres of the southerly part of the Back or Charles River Bay, over which the tide before regularly flowed. The water that is now admitted is rendered subservient and manageable. Very extensive mill privileges are gained by the aid of a cross dam, running from the principal one to a point of land in Roxbury, which divides the *Reservoir* or full basin on the west, from the empty or running basin on the east. There are five pair of flood gates in the long dam, grooved in massy piers of hewn stone: each pair moves from their opposite pivots towards the centre of the aperture on a horizontal platform of stone, until they close in an obtuse angle on a projected line cut on the platform, from the pivots in the piers to the centre of the space, with their angular points towards the open or uninclosed part of the bay, to shut against the flow of tide and prevent the passage of water into the empty basin. In this manner all the water is kept out from this basin, except what is necessary to pass from the full basin, through the cross dam, to keep the mill works in operation. The reservoir is kept full by means of similar flood-gates, opening into the full basin, (when the rising of the tide gets ascendancy over the water in the reservoir) and fills at every flow, and closes again on the receding of the tide. In this way, at every high tide, the reservoir is filled, and a continual

supply of water, to pass through sluice-ways in the cross dam, sufficient to keep in motion, at all times, at least 100 mills and factories. At low water the flood gates of the receiving basin open and discharge the water received from the reservoir.

From this Avenue there are excellent roads leading to Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton and Watertown, which are very extensively travelled. Besides the income from the mill privileges the corporation receives a toll, which is granted by the act of incorporation to be perpetual.

BOSTON FREE BRIDGE.

Within two years after the erection of the Boston South Bridge, an attempt was made for another to run from Sea Street to South Boston. Many other attempts have been made since that time, to establish a bridge at this place, but they were strongly opposed till the passage of an Act March 4, 1826, authorizing the erection of the present bridge. The committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the subject, gave this reason for reporting in favor of the bill: 'that if the public good or public interest required that the proposed bridge should be constructed, then the prayer of the petition should be granted; that indemnification should be made for property taken for the use of the bridge, but to no greater extent; that the navigable waters being public property, the legislature had the right to control the use of them. The committee therefore considered the only question arising was, whether the public exigency required this bridge. It appeared that about 100,000 people, if this bridge were erected, would be saved a travel of one mile by coming from the south shore over this bridge, instead of over the Neck; that an increasing intercourse would take place between the centre of business in the city and South Boston, and the distance be lessened a half a mile, which in a dense population was equal to ten or twenty miles in the country. The only objections to this bridge arose from persons in Roxbury, at

the South end of Boston, and from a part of the proprietors of the present bridge; that it did not appear that any others would be injured, and that these persons would not be injured to the extent they imagined. It was admitted that the navigation might be made a little inconvenient, but not so much so as was expected. It appeared that the present channel might, by individual right, be narrowed to three hundred feet, which would increase the current more than the proposed bridge; that the present current was about one mile the hour, while that at Charlestown Bridge was three miles; that the increase to the price of wood if the bridge were erected, would be only six cents the cord; and that with one or two exceptions all the bridges in the State had been granted without any indemnity for consequential damages, other than compensation for property converted to the use of of such bridge. The committee came to the conclusion that no person ought to claim damages for an interruption of navigable waters; that these waters were held by the legislature in trust for all the citizens, and that no individual had the right to be secured indemnity for damages arising therefrom, when the public accommodation required such interruption.'

This bridge was completed in 1828, by a company of gentlemen who were proprietors of lands at South Boston, and by residents of that section, and who transferred it to the city in October.

WARREN BRIDGE.

The subject of erecting a free bridge to lead from Boston to Charlestown was agitated in 1822. Subscriptions were raised and a petition presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was opposed with great skill and perseverance by the friends and proprietors of Charles River Bridge. The subject before the Legislature was deferred from one session to another till the winter of 1827, when a bill for a free bridge passed both houses, and only wanted the Governor's signature to become a law. The Governor

returned the bill with a message, giving his reasons for not signing it. The petition was again renewed, but so varied as to make a toll bridge. Great principles were involved in this subject, which the representatives of the people calmly and deliberately considered before they decided. The final bill was passed in the House of Representatives, February 29—Yeas 152, nays 134; in the Senate, March 9—Yeas 19, nays 17, and the Governor approved the act March 12, 1828. The distinction which was said to have been made by the Governor, between this bill and the one to which he refused his sanction the year previous, was, that the Legislature had, in the passage of the present act, virtually decided, that the public convenience and necessity, aside from consideration of tolls, required another avenue over Charles River, which was not the case with the previous bill.

The erection of this bridge was commenced on the 11th of June following, and while in progress, the proprietors of Charles River Bridge made an application to the Supreme Judicial Court on the 28th of June, by a bill in Equity, for an injunction against further proceedings in the erection of Warren Bridge. The court decided that the time for hearing should be extended to the 5th of August, and a special session was held at that time, acting as a Court of Chancery, when Messrs Shaw, Gorham and Webster, appeared as a counsel for the applicants, and Messrs Fletcher and Aylwin for the respondents. After hearing the parties by their counsel, on the 12th of August, the Court refused to grant the injunction; but at the same time informed the defendants that they proceeded at their peril; if the Court should afterwards, in deciding on the merits, pronounce the act void, they would lose all they laid out. In October, 1829, the case was heard on the merits, and went in favor of the Warren Bridge proprietors. The court being two and two, the chief justice (Parker) said, 'as no decree for relief can be passed, there will be a decree against the plaintiffs, in order that they may avail themselves of the right secured by the Constitution and

laws, of a revision by the Supreme Court of the United States where it is highly proper that this question, depending, as I think it does, mainly on the Constitution of the United States, should be ultimately decided.' Accordingly, the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was argued at the next term, February, 1830, the last week of the term; the court intending to give their opinion at their next meeting; but in consequence of sickness and death from time to time, the six judges who heard the cause argued, never assembled together again. At the January term of the court, 1837, the cause was again argued before a full bench, by Messrs Dutton and Webster for Charles River Bridge, and by Messrs Greenleaf and Davis for the Warren Bridge, and decided in favor of the latter.

This bridge was so far finished by the 25th of Sept. 1828, as to admit of persons walking over it, and was opened as a public highway, on the 25th of December following. It is a more complete and elegant structure than any other bridge in Boston. It is placed on 75 piers, about 18 feet from each other, and measures 1390 feet long; is 44 feet wide, allowing 30 feet for the carriage way, and seven feet on each side, which is railed for foot passengers. The floor of the bridge consists of hewn timber, one foot thick, on which is spread four inches of clay, then a layer of gravel six inches, over the whole surface, and finished by *Macadamizing* eight inches thick; making the whole thickness of the bridge 30 inches. This bridge is placed lower than any of the other bridges, that the timbers might be occasionally wet by the highest tides, which it is supposed will tend to their preservation.

The proprietors were granted a toll, the same as the Charles River Bridge, until reimbursed the money expended, with five per cent. interest thereon, provided that period did not extend beyond the term of six years from the first opening of the bridge; at which time, (or sooner, if the reimbursement, by the receipt of tolls should permit,) the bridge was to revert to the State in good repair. By the act of incorpo-

ration the proprietors were required to pay one half the sum allowed Harvard College, annually, from the proprietors of Charles River Bridge. This bridge was declared free March 2, 1836, with a surplus fund on hand, accruing from tolls, of \$37,437, after paying all expenses of erecting the bridge, and keeping the same in repair: since which, the interest of the fund has kept the bridge in repair and paid expenses.

WINNISIMMET FERRY.

This ferry, which has become an important avenue to the city, is between the northerly end of Hanover Street and Chelsea, and is one mile and three eighths in length. It is the oldest ferry in New England, and is believed to be the earliest established in the United States. Its name is derived from the Indian name of Chelsea.

There are five steam ferry boats, for the transportation of passengers, horses and carriages. Some one of these leaves the ways every ten or fifteen minutes from sunrise to 11 o'clock at night.

EAST BOSTON FERRY

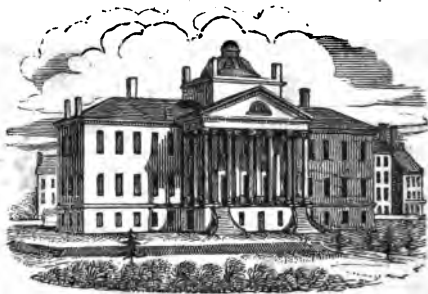
Is a short ferry between North and East Boston, established by a license from the City Government in 1835, and is owned by an incorporated company. There are three large steam-boats, two of which are constantly plying from daylight until 12 at night, every day in the year. Tolls: For foot passengers, 4 cents each way, or by tickets, 30 for \$1; yearly ticket for a family, consisting of two persons, \$8.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical College, a department of Harvard University, in which the several professors give an annual course of lectures, commencing the last Wednesday in October, is located in Mason Street, directly back of Fayette place. External beauty is not a very prominent characteristic of this edifice;

but its internal conveniences and accommodations are very superior. There is an Anatomical Theatre in the centre ; a chemical laboratory under it, and in the south wing a lecture room for the professor of theory and practice of physic, capable of holding 150 students. In the west wing, upon the first floor, is a convenient consultation room. There is also an extensive Anatomical Museum, adjoining the Theatre, and a Dissecting Room contiguous.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL



Has been pronounced the finest building in the State. It stands on a small eminence open to the south, east, and west. It is 168 feet in length, and 54 in its greatest breadth, having a portico of eight Ionic columns in front. It is built of Chelmsford granite, the columns of their capitals being of the same material. In the centre of the two principal stories are the rooms of the officers of the institution. Above these is the Operating Theatre, which is lighted from the dome. The wings of the building are divided into wards and sick rooms. The staircase and floorings of the entries are of stone. The whole house is supplied with heat by air flues from furnaces, and with water by pipes and a forcing pump. The beautiful

hills which surround Boston are seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the southwest are washed by the waters of the bay. The premises have been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and the extension of the gravel walks for those patients whose health will admit of exercise in the open air.

Towards the close of the last century a gentleman died in Boston, leaving a bequest in his will of \$5000 towards the building of a hospital. This circumstance was attended with the beneficial effect of awakening the attention of the public to the subject. Nothing however was effected before August, 1810, when two physicians living in this town addressed a circular, in which the advantages of a hospital were stated, to several gentlemen of Boston, possessed of ample fortunes and disposed to contribute to institutions in which the public good was concerned. In the beginning of 1811, 56 gentlemen living in different parts of the commonwealth, were incorporated by the name of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Their charter allowed the corporation to hold property to the amount of \$30,000 yearly income. It also granted to the Hospital a fee simple in the estate of the old Province House, on the condition that \$100,000 should be raised by subscription within ten years. Little exertion was made before the autumn of 1816, when a subscription was commenced that was attended with uncommon success. In the towns of Boston, Salem, Plymouth, Charlestown, Hingham and Chelsea (including a few subscriptions in some other towns) 1047 individuals subscribed either to the Hospital or the Asylum for the Insane. More than 200 of these contributed \$100 or more, and several from \$1000 to \$5000, and one \$20,000. Donations of equal and larger amounts have since been made, which have increased the funds of this institution, for immediate use and permanent stock, to a greater sum than any other among us has realized, excepting the University at Cambridge.

In 1816, the Trustees purchased the estate at Charlestown,

belonging to the late Mr Barrel, formerly called Poplar Grove, and have there built two brick houses, besides the requisite out houses, for an insane hospital. In 1817, they purchased four acres in a field at the west end of Boston, called Prince's Pasture, and on the 4th day of July, 1818, the corner stone of the present Hospital was there laid, in the presence of many persons of great dignity in public life, and of a numerous assemblage of citizens. The civil, religious and masonic services were performed with such impressive pomp as rendered the whole scene truly solemn and interesting. This building was so far completed on the first of September, 1821, as to be in a fit condition to receive patients.

All applications must be made to the Superintendent for the admission of patients to the Hospital, and in all cases in which the patient is able, he or she should appear there in person. The application may be made by a friend, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, on any day except Sunday. The Physicians and Surgeons will not attend to any applications respecting the Hospital at their houses, unless in cases really urgent. In cases of accident, in which it may be desirable to carry the patient directly to the Hospital, application for a permit may be made to one of the Trustees, or of the Medical officers. Friends are allowed to visit patients in the Hospital, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

It seems to be generally understood through the country, that this institution is the most safe as well as the most economical place of resort in all difficult and dangerous cases, especially such as require operation; one of the consequences of this general sentiment in regard to the Hospital, is, that many diseases are presented there which are in their nature incurable — whence it has followed, that as the reputation of the Institution has increased, the number of cases reported incurable or not relieved has also increased. The patients under the daily care of skilful, intelligent and eminent surgeons and physicians, are watched over by faithful and atten-

tive nurses, and in truth the minor officers and domestics, under the vigilant eye of the superintendent and matron, continue to give the *sick poor*, all the comfort and relief, with all the chances of restoration, which the kindness of friends, or the influence of money, could command for those favored with both.

MACLEAN ASYLUM.

This Asylum for the Insane, was opened to receive boarders, October 1, 1818, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, it being a branch of that Institution. It is situated in Charlestown, about one mile from Boston, on a delightful eminence, and consists of an elegant house for the Superintendent, with a wing at each end, handsomely constructed of brick, for the accommodation of the inmates. Though sufficiently near to Boston for the convenience of the visitors and trustees, who generally reside in the city, it is not directly on any of its principal avenues, and is sufficiently retired to afford the quiet and rural serenity, which in all cases is found to be conducive to a calm and healthy condition of mind. The name of Maclean was given to this Hospital in respect of John McLean, Esq., a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital. No private dwelling can command the attention, comfort, cleanliness, watchfulness, warmth without danger, and many wholesome indulgences and restraints, which buildings constructed for the purpose, and attendants accustomed to the kind discharge of their trust, can afford.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated at Winnisimmet, in Chelsea, about two miles from Boston, and was built in 1827. It is intended for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen; into which all mariners who have paid hospital money are admitted, except those who are afflicted with contagious or incurable diseases, or insane persons. It is constructed of

grey granite, is neat and capacious ; and beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Boston harbor.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated on Rainsford Island in Boston harbor, six miles from the city. This Island has been the only regular Quarantine ground since our first settlement, and its early history, before it became the property of the Commonwealth is but little known. It is said 'that Mr Rainsford, from whom it derived its name, purchased it of the Indians, who afterwards ceded it to the colony of Massachusetts.' The harbor being more safe for vessels, at Rainsford's than at any other island, it is probable that this circumstance first induced merchants to fix upon it for that purpose. Before the colony had any settled laws in relation to epidemic, or imported malignant diseases, it was customary, from common consent, to send sickly crews to this island. It contains about eleven acres, and has a high bank on the north and northeast, about 25 feet above high water. All the buildings here, together with the whole island, are devoted to quarantine purposes, and are under the control of the city government.

There is one large two story dwelling house, which is a tavern licensed by the authorities, for the accommodation of those who arrive from sea, in which the Island keeper's family reside. There is a well arranged reading room, which, by the liberality of the editors and publishers of papers in the city, is furnished during the quarantine months, with all the principle newspapers in the United States. In the physician's office, are kept the records of the island, the arrivals and quarantine of vessels, and the medicines for the Hospital. All the second story is divided into sleeping rooms. To the southeast of the dwelling house stands a Smallpox Hospital for colored people, which, though small, will accommodate a large number of patients. The Fever Hospital is elevated, and at a distance has an air of elegance. It is a

long one story building, with wide jutting eaves, four feet in width, projecting over the doors. Each room is furnished with low, single beds, suitable crockery, linen, &c. so that it does away the necessity of carrying articles from one apartment to another. A splendid stone edifice, three stories in front, surrounded by double piazzas, was erected by the commonwealth in 1832, for the reception of Smallpox patients. There is not a more convenient and well constructed building of the kind to be found.

The Health Officer's residence is a gothic cottage, on a beautiful elevation, overlooking the whole establishment. There are two wharves, on one of which is a public store; and the other, several hundred feet in length, at which six vessels may conveniently discharge at the same time, is opposite the hide and wool stores, at the west part of the island.

All the buildings and fences are white, and the gravel walks, and great variety of fruit trees, and well cultivated gardens, give the quarantine ground a beautiful as well as a highly inviting aspect.

All the furniture of the hospital, which is of good, but plain materials, is owned, and replenished from time to time, by the city. On a level point of land, at the southern extremity of the island, and to the southwest of the hospital, are two large store houses, in which goods are secured, when landed.

Besides the buildings already enumerated, belonging to the establishment, there is a large workshop for repairing boats and their rigging, a boat house, to secure the small boats in winter; a smoke house, to fumigate infected clothing, or wearing apparel of persons who have died at sea; a barn and other necessary outhouses.

The quarantine laws of Massachusetts, as enforced in this port, are as nearly perfect as could be expected; the general opinion of experienced navigators gives the preference to our system and ordinances over all others. Besides this flattering encomium on the wisdom of our legislature, and the municipal

authorities of the city, who have endeavored to raise an impassable barrier to foreign contagion, we are sincerely thankful for the security we enjoy from foreign pestilence, by means of these excellent regulations of health.

The officers, to whom is given the particular management of the quarantine on Rainsford Island, are first, the Resident Physician. From the 15th of June till the 15th of September, he is obliged to reside permanently on the Island. An island keeper, with a salary of 350 dollars from the city, and 40 dollars and 10 cords of wood, yearly, from the commonwealth, takes charge of all the property which is landed. He is also chosen by the City Council annually. During the particular quarantine months, the police of the island is entirely vested in the Resident Physician, who detains vessels no longer than is necessary for ventilation; and discharges them whenever, in his best judgment, he believes they can proceed to the city without danger to the inhabitants. A red flag is hoisted on an eminence, and all the inward bound pilots are instructed to bring all vessels, coming from ports within the tropics, into the quarantine roads, for the physician's examination and passport.

Till 1824, the quarantine months were from May to October; since that period the time is fixed from the 15th of June till the 15th of September, though vessels, having contagious diseases on board, are obliged to go into quarantine at all seasons, and the physician is also obliged to attend at the Hospital.

A daily journal is kept of all occurrences on the Island, and the names of persons who have permits to land from the city clerk, are carefully recorded. Dr. J. V. C. Smith has been the Quarantine Physician since 1826.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The merchants of Boston have been particularly distinguished for their commercial enterprise; and this gave an

early importance to the place. With the exception of New York, a greater amount of shipping is owned and more maritime business transacted here than in any other place in the United States ; and there are probably few cities in the world where there is so much wealth in proportion to the population. The trade received from an extensive inland country, is very great, the facilities for approaching the city being improved by means of excellent roads, a canal and four extensive railroads.

WHARVES.

Nearly the whole peninsula of Boston is bounded by wharves and piers, which are near 200 in number, and many of them very extensive, being nearly three furlongs in length. These are provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and security of vessels.

LONG WHARF

Is the oldest and longest wharf in Boston. The stores are extensive and are built of brick. Near the centre of this wharf, on the south side, is an excellent well of fresh water, which affords a great convenience for the supply of vessels.

INDIA WHARF.

The building of this wharf was commenced in 1805, while the improvements in Broad Street were making. India Street, extending from India Wharf to the head of Long Wharf was the next improvement, and was finished in 1809.

CENTRAL WHARF

Was completed in the year 1816. It extends into the harbor, from India Street, about midway between Long and India Wharves, and is 1240 feet in length, and 160 in width. There are 54 stores on this wharf, four stories high. There is a

spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. The stores are fifty feet in width, and stand in the middle of the wharf, so that there is, on either side, the best of accommodation for the landing and delivery of merchandise. It has been remarked, that for extent, convenience and elegance combined, Central Wharf is not exceeded by any in the commercial world.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH OBSERVATORY,

Central Wharf.

Telegraph operations have long been considered of primary importance in Europe; few seaports only in this country have as yet attempted similar establishments; the advantages that have resulted are so generally known and appreciated, that a recapitulation is unnecessary. To enable vessels to communicate intelligence to each other with ease when they are at sea, and to the shore when they are approaching it, and to announce their arrival in our bay, are objects of primary importance. The marine telegraphic flags, under the direction of Mr J. R. Parker of this city, are six in number, arranged in the following order.



In addition to these six there is a single flag, called the conversation flag, which is used for no other purpose than to express a desire to make a communication from one vessel to another. They are to be of no other color than *blue* and *white*, and they will, when hoisted singly or in combination, express words, phrases and sentences, and are capable of 9330 changes, as contained in a numerical telegraphic dictionary, combining great comprehension, power and despatch, being applicable to naval, political and civil purposes. Among the advantages derived from the use of the telegraph



flags are the following. Vessels meeting at sea, as long as they continue within visible distance, without altering their course, can communicate any species of intelligence, either their names, from what port they sailed, what voyage they have had, what vessels they have left in port, or that had preceded them, and particularly relative to what vessels they may have fallen in with, if in want of provisions, stores, assistance or information, their latitude and longitude, casualties, or any observations they may have made during the voyage. With these facilities, no ship master ought to go to sea without providing his vessel with such ample means of communicating and conversing in a language that is becoming universal on the ocean.

Connected with the foregoing system, Mr Parker has published a book, entitled *The United States Telegraph Vocabulary*, comprising above twelve thousand phrases, sentences and words, intended as an Appendix to the *Marine Telegraph Signal Book*, wherein is embodied the Holyhead numerals. This adjunct will be obviously beneficial, and must be considered of much importance to the interests of British and American commerce. The harbor operations from the observatory have undergone a vast improvement by the adoption of the new Semaphoric Telegraph, consisting of two arms and an indicator at the top, to denote the letter of the alphabet from whence the communication proceeds, each of which arms revolves into six distinct positions, to correspond with the six distinctions in the telegraphic flags. This is an original invention, combining simplicity of plan, with certainty and celerity in its executions. The name of the vessel, her passage, and the port from whence she came, is communicated from the pilot boats in the bay, to the outer station, located upon Point Alerton Hill at Nantasket, from thence to the repeating station at George's Island, or to the maritime station at Rainsford Island, thence to the observatory on Central Wharf, all which communications are immediately

transmitted to the City Hall Reading Room, to the Insurance Offices, and to the owners of the vessels thus announced.

The patrons to the telegraph establishment expecting vessels from foreign ports, are furnished with telegraph designating numbers, which are displayed at the Observatory as soon as they make their appearance in the bay. Sets of flags at a trifling expense, with a designating number and a signal book, are supplied to vessels, whose names are thereby designated, and are transmitted to the respective agents in the several seaports throughout the Union, and by them inserted in all the signal books extant; consequently, when two vessels are in sight of each other at sea, they can report themselves by displaying their designating numbers.

The above establishment was put into operation in 1823; its utility is very manifest, and it is not merely in a *mercantile* but *national* point of view, that the Marine Telegraph should be regarded. Already *fifteen hundred sail of vessels* have adopted this system, and it is said by those capable of judging, that this establishment is under better regulations and more extensively used than any other in the United States.

In connection with this establishment, Mr Parker, the superintendent, has a Telegraphic Repeating Station on the cupola of the City Hall, to designate and give the following information, by hoisting flags and balls.

A *red and yellow* conversation flag at the *south side* of the cupola, denotes the arrival of the Southern Land Mail; and *black balls* hoisted here, tell the arrival of *ships* in the harbor, and for *barques* white balls are used. To denote the arrival of the New York Steam Boat Mail, a *white flag* is displayed on the north side of the cupola; — black balls are also used here to give the arrival of brigs.

In cases of fire, *red and yellow* balls are displayed here to give information as follows:

Fire in the southeastern section of the city, denoted by a red and yellow ball on the southeast corner of the cupola.

Fire in the southwestern section of the city, denoted by a red and yellow ball upon the southwest corner of the cupola.

Fire in the northwestern section of the city, denoted by a red and yellow ball upon the northwest corner of the cupola.

Fire in the northwestern section of the city, denoted by a red and yellow ball upon the northeast corner of the cupola.

MERCANTILE WHARF.

This might more properly be termed a street, and is that which ranges in front of the harbor, between the City Wharf and Commercial Wharf. Warehouses have been erected on the northwest side nearly its whole length, and it has now become a place of considerable business. This wharf was made by the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, in the years 1828 and 1829. By it the northern extremity of the city is brought almost into contact with the centre.

LEWIS' WHARF.

Has also been a place of considerable trade. It has been made valuable in consequence of the great improvement, which has raised a new wharf and street between it and the City Market Wharf.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

This wharf lies between Winnisimmet Ferry and Charles River Bridge, and was built and owned by the late William Gray, who was the largest ship owner in the United States.

THE MARINE RAILWAYS,

Built near the North Battery Wharf, have been in successful operation since November 22, 1826, affording facilities for

the repairs of large vessels ; and from which those interested in navigation experience considerable saving and accommodation. To give some idea of the despatch here afforded, it is only necessary to state the fact, that the ship *Arbella*, of 404 tons register, was drawn on the ways in February, 1827, and coppered in *sixteen* working hours.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

The islands in Boston harbor are delightful resorts for citizens and strangers during the hot summer weather. If there are natural beauties — romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats, in the vicinity of Boston, worth the poet's and philosopher's attention, they are in the harbor ; but to be admired they must be seen. These islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured sixty years ago, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth. From the appearance which the islands present at this period, these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome ; but the northern blasts, in connexion with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms ; have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner that they actually appear like half an island, — having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east, the tide has made some destruction, but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer light house, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks, — having been washed of the earth from time immemorial. It is on the northeastern sides, that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thompson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide

before it reaches Thompson's; but Long Island, although defended in a measure by Rainsford, Gallop, George's and Lovel's Islands, has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called from its supposed resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sifting away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

GEORGE'S ISLAND.

This island is the key to the harbor, — commanding the open sea, affording one of the best places for fortifications of any among the number. There is an elevation on the east and northeast, nearly 50 feet above high water mark, in some places, with an easy ascent towards the south and southwest to the channel. This is the property of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars have been expended by Government for building a sea wall on the northeast. A trench was dug at the foot, below the low water mark, in which the foundation has been laid. This was made of split stone, of great weight, and bolted together with copper. We have never seen any masonry that would compare with it, in point of strength and workmanship. On this, a second wall has been erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Under the superintendence of Capt. Smith, whose good judgment has been exercised from the beginning, we may expect a fort in the outer harbor that will bid defiance to all the ships of war that ever sailed.

CASTLE ISLAND,

On which stands Fort Independence, was selected as the most suitable place for a fortress for the defence of the harbor, as early as 1633. It was built at first with mud walls, which soon fell to decay, and was afterwards rebuilt with pine trees and earth. In a short time, this also became useless, and a small castle was built with brick walls, and had three rooms in it; a dwelling room, a lodging room over it, and a gun room over that. The erection of this castle gave

rise to the present name of the island. Great improvements are in progress here, by the United States' government.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,

Lies about one mile north of Castle Island, and was first called Conant's Island. It was demised to Gov. Winthrop in 1632, and for many years after, was called the Governor's garden. It is now in the possession of James Winthrop, Esq., a descendant of the first governor, excepting a part conveyed by him to the United States, for the purpose of constructing a fortress now called Fort Warren. Its situation is very commanding, and in some respects superior to Castle Island.

NODDLE'S ISLAND

Was first occupied by Samuel Maverick. He was on it when the settlement of Boston commenced. He built a fort in which he mounted four cannon, and afterwards had a grant of it from the General Court. In 1814, a strong fortress was built on this island by the citizens, and called Fort Strong, in honor of the governor. This island is now known by the name of East Boston.

POINT SHIRLY

Formerly had the name of Pulling Point. The name which it now bears was given it by the proprietors, as a mark of respect to the late Gov. Shirley.

DEER ISLAND

Is a delightful island, and is owned and leased by the city. It was formerly a place of great resort in the summer season for parties of pleasure. Here is a large and convenient house, with a spacious ball room and other conveniences, for the accommodation of visitors. The general government for several years past have been building a sea wall round it of a formidable character. The first appropriation of Congress towards the object was eightyseven thousand dollars.

LIGHT-HOUSE ISLAND,

Was known for many years by the name of Beacon Island. The first light house was erected in 1715. Pilots are established at this place, provided with excellent boats, and a piece of artillery to answer signal guns.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

This is a promontory, nearly a mile and a half long, jutting into the harbor, opposite Spectacle Island. The Boston Farm School Association have purchased this island, and established here their Farm School.

NIX'S MATE

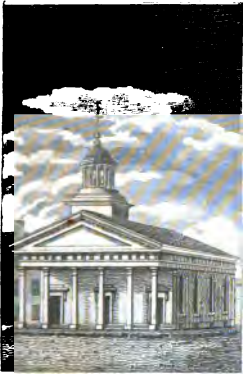
Is an irregular, barren and rocky base of an island, between Gallop and Long Island Head, almost entirely concealed at high water. There is a beacon of split stone in the centre, nearly forty feet square, fastened together by copper bolts, which perfectly secures it from the tremendous force of the waves in times of northeasterly gales. To speak more definitely, the shape is a parallelogram, the sides being 12 feet high, and ascended by stone steps on the south side. On the top of this, is a six-sided pyramid of wood, 20 feet high, with one window to the south. This is the conspicuous part of the beacon, and serves as a prominent warning to seamen, to keep from the dangerous shoal on which it stands. At low tide, more than an acre of land is visible, and at high tide, only small boats can sail to the monument. A very aged gentleman states, that he can remember when Nix's Mate was a verdant island, on which a large number of sheep were pastured. Fortyfive years ago, although the soil is now completely gone, there was pasturage for 50 head of sheep, entirely above high water mark.

Tradition says, that the master of a vessel whose name was Nix, was murdered by his mate, and buried on this island, some century and a half ago. The mate was executed for the horrid crime, but declared he was innocent of the murder, and prophesied that the island, as an evidence of his innocence, would be entirely washed away. He was executed nearly on the spot where the pyramid is erected. The total disappearance of the land, above water, has led many to believe the truth of his assertion—that he was unjustly put to death. The circumstance was handed down from one generation to another, till the erection of the beacon, when by general consent, among seamen, it took the name of Nix's Mate. It was the custom about a century ago to hang pirates in chains on this island, to strike a terror to sailors as they come into port, that the influence might deter them from the commission of such wickedness.

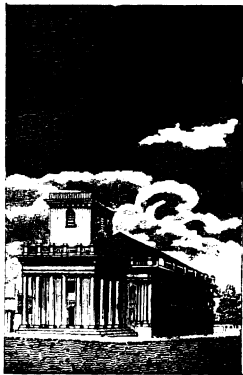
BOSTON CHURCHES.

The towering domes and lofty spires, which mark the numerous temples dedicated to public worship, constitute a pleasing variety in the view of the city, whether it is approached by land or water. They have been the scenes of many interesting events, and with their history are blended many tender associations and animating recollections. When religion shall become the glory of all lands, 'the glory of the children' of Boston, shall be 'their fathers.'

Our capital has not indeed been unmindful of the advantages which she has in this respect possessed; nor of her correspondent obligations. It would be difficult to point to any section of Christendom, where the ministers of the gospel have been uniformly treated with greater attention, respect and affection. So notorious is the truth of this remark, that Boston has long been proverbially characterized as *The Paradise of Clergymen*. May this continue to be her glory;



PINE STREET.



KING'S CHAPEL.

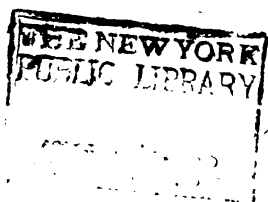


NEW BRICK.



CHAUNCY PLACE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.



PICTURE OF BOSTON.

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and may she bring forth in more and more copious harvests, the best fruits of religious institutions, inherited from our fathers, nurtured with pious care, and blessed with the smiles of a benignant Providence !

FIRST CHURCH—CHAUNCY PLACE.

Constituted July 30, 1630.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age*
1 John Wilson	Aug. 27, 1630	Aug. 7, 1667	78
2 John Cotton	Oct. 10, 1633	Dec. 15, 1652	67
3 John Norton	July 23, 1656	Ap. 5, 1663	57
4 John Davenport	Dec. 9, 1668	Mar. 12, 1670	73
5 James Allen	Dec. 9, 1668	Sept. 22, 1710	78
6 John Oxenbridge	Ap. 10, 1671	Dec. 28, 1674	65
7 Joshua Moody†	May 3, 1684	1692	—
8 John Bailey†	July 7, 1693	Dec. 12, 1697	54
9 Benj. Wadsworth	Sept. 8, 1696	June 16, 1725†	86
10 Thomas Bridge	May 10, 1705	Sept. 26, 1715	58
11 Thomas Foxcroft	Nov. 20, 1717	June 16, 1769	73
12 Ch. Chauncy, D. D.	Oct. 25, 1727	Feb. 10, 1787	82
13 John Clarke, D. D.	July 8, 1778	April 1, 1798	43
14 Wm. Emerson,	Oct. 16, 1799	May 12, 1811	42
15 John L. Abbott,	July 14, 1813	Oct. 17, 1814	31
16 N. L. Frothingham, D.D.	March 15, 1815		

The house now occupied by this Church, in Chauncy Place, is their fourth place of worship. The first, which was built in 1632, stood on the South side of State Street, probably on the spot occupied by the *Daves' Building*, so called, on the southeast corner of State and Devonshire streets. That was sold 1640, and a new house erected on the plat which is now covered by the block of buildings, called Joy's buildings, opposite the head of State Street. This house was burnt in the great fire, October 2d, 1711. The next was a large brick edifice, erected on the same spot, which being the first regular church built of brick obtained

* When the age is given or left blank in this column, it will be understood that the minister died in office ; when a dash is used, that he withdrew.

† These were Assistant Ministers.

‡ Dismissed to become President of Harvard College ; died March 12, 1787,

in time the name of the *Old Brick*. It remained, a monument of the faithful labor of former generations, until the year 1808, the last service in it having been performed on the 17th, and the first in the present house on the 21st of July, in that year.

The Church in Chauncy Place is so called, from the circumstance of its being built on a piece of ground once cultivated as a garden by the celebrated Dr Chauncy, formerly a pastor of the society. The building is of brick, 70 by 75 feet, and is finished in an elegant style. It has a basement story which is occupied for school rooms, vestry, &c. Over the front door is a marble tablet with inscriptions relative to the history of the church. The present sentiments of the first church are Unitarian.

As early as the settlement of Mr Cotton, the *Fifth Day* or *Thursday Lectures* were preached, and have been regularly continued ever since by the Boston Ministerial Association, with the exception of about ten months in '75 and '76. The matrimonial contracts in the city are made known at these lectures by the City Clerk, who attends here every Thursday to publish the bans of matrimony.

SECOND CHURCH.

Old North and New Brick Churches united.

Old North constituted June 5, 1650—New Brick constituted May 23, 1712

United June 27, 1779.

Ministers of Old North	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 John Mayo*	Nov. 9, 1655	Ap. 15, 1673	—
2 Incr. Mather, D. D.	May 27, 1664	Aug. 23, 1723	85
3 Cotton Mather, D. D.	May 13, 1684	Feb. 13, 1728	65
* 4 Joshua Gee	Dec. 18, 1723	May 22, 1748	50
5 Samuel Mather, D. D.	June 21, 1732	Oct. 23, 1741†	—

*Previously to Mr Mayo's induction, public services had been maintained by Mr Michael Powel, whom the church would have settled as their pastor, if the civil magistrates would have consented. Mr Mayo withdrew in consequence of his age and infirmities, and removed to Yarmouth, where he died, May, 1676.

† Dr Mather was dismissed to form another church. He died June 27, 1785, *æt.* 79.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

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Ministers of Old North	Settlement	Exit	Age
6 Saml. Checklay, Jr.	Sept. 3, 1747	Mar. 19, 1768	44
7 John Lathrop, D. D.	May 18, 1768	Jan. 4, 1816	77
New Brick			
8 William Waldron	May 23, 1722	Sept. 20, 1727	31
9 William Welsteed	Mar. 27, 1728	Sept. 29, 1753	58
10 Ellis Gray	Sept. 27, 1738	Jan. 17, 1753	37
11 Eben'r Pemberton	Mar. 6, 1754	Sept. 15, 1777	72
12 Henry Ware, Jr. D. D.	Jan'y 1, 1817	Oct. 4, 1830	—
13 R. Waldo Emerson	Mar. 11, 1829	Oct. 28, 1832	—
14 C. Robbins			

The Old North was located at the head of the North Square. The first building, erected in 1649, was destroyed by fire Nov. 27, 1676. It was rebuilt of wood the next year, and then stood a century, till it was pulled down by order of Gen. Howe, for fuel for the refugees and tories, Jan. 16, 1776. The lot of land afterwards became the property of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, who built upon it the house fronting south on North Square.

The New Brick is the oldest meeting house in the city. It was dedicated May 10, 1721. The interior was altered in 1828, so as to assume more of a modern style. It has recently undergone a thorough repair which gives it a very neat appearance. It stands on Hanover Street, on a rising ground, near the corner of Richmond Street. The founders of this branch of the society which was the seventh Congregational, originally seceded from the fifth, or New North. The present sentiments of the Church are Unitarian.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted May 28, 1668.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Thomas Gould	1665	Oct. 1676	
2 John Miles			
3 John Russell	July 23, 1679	Dec. 24, 1680	
4 Isaac Hull			
5 John Emblen	1684	Dec. 9, 1702	
6 Ellis Callender	1708	1728?	
7 Elisha Callender	May 21, 1718	Mar. 31, 1738	
8 Jere. Condry	Feb. 14, 1739	August, 1764	

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
9 Saml. Stillman, D. D.	Jan. 9, 1765	Mar. 12, 1807	70
10 Joseph Clay	Aug. 19, 1807	Oct. 27, 1809	—
11 James M. Winchell	Mar. 13, 1814	Feb. 22, 1820	28
12 Fra. Wayland, D. D.	Aug. 22, 1821	Sept. 10, 1826	—
13 Cyrus P. Grosvenor	Jan. 24, 1827	Sept. 24, 1830	—
14 William Hague	Feb. 4, 1830		
15 R. H. Neale	Sept. 27, 1837		

The history of this church is most intimately connected with that of the progress of religious liberty in Massachusetts. It was constituted in Charlestown, on the 28th of May, 1665. The individuals who founded it, had held meetings for religious worship on Sabbath days for several years preceding. For thus deviating from the order of the established church, they were severely fined, and otherwise afflicted by the civil authorities. They then retreated to a private dwelling on Noddle's Island. At that place they continued their meetings regularly on Sabbath days for a considerable length of time, when they resolved to build themselves a meeting house. In this they succeeded by avoiding the suspicion of their opposers, until their house was publicly dedicated on the 15th of February, 1679.

The opening of this meeting house so offended the civil authorities, that on the 8th day of March, 1680, they caused the doors to be nailed up, and the following notice to be posted on them.

'All persons are to take notice, that by order of the court, the doors of this house are shut up, and that they are inhibited to hold any meeting, or to open the doors thereof without license from authority, till the General Court take farther order, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.'

Dated at Boston, 8th March, 1680.

EDWARD RAWSON, *Secretary*.

The church held public worship in the yard in front of the meeting house on the succeeding Sabbath, soon after which the Government ordered the doors to be again opened. But

they now resolved to use more effectual means to crush this infant church. Many of its members were harassed, fined and imprisoned. Its first three pastors were at different times kept in close confinement. Mr Thomas Gould, the first pastor, for maintaining his own opinions in matters of religion, was imprisoned for nearly three years. But these prejudices and fears, entertained by the friends of the established church, began at length to subside; and in the year 1718, the feeling of toleration had made such advances, that several of the most distinguished of the Congregational clergymen in Boston assisted in the ordination of Mr Elisha Callender, who was the sixth pastor settled over this church.

Their first meeting house, was erected by the side of what was then called the mill-pond. This spot is now covered by a block of brick buildings, on the north side of Stillman Street, between Salem and Pond streets. This house stood until the year 1771, when it was replaced by a new one of wood, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The last meeting held in this house was on the 14th June, 1829. In 1828, the church and society erected their present meeting house, at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, which was dedicated June 18, 1829.

The vestry room which is in the basement story, is 55 feet in length and 38 in width, and is furnished with settees sufficient to accommodate 300 or 400 persons. The floor of the house above the basement, which contains 106 pews, is gained by an easy flight of stairs. The pews are lined with crimson, and stuffed similar to a sofa, and furnished with carpets, cushions, book racks, &c. The ends of the pews are finished with scroll arms, and the doors are several inches lower than the backs of the pews, so that they appear like rows of sofas in perfect uniformity.

The pulpit is of mahogany, neatly finished, and surmounted by a large crimson silk damask curtain. Immediately in front of the pulpit, and connected with it, is the Baptistry; the top of which is even with that of the pews. It is so sit-

uated, that every person in the house may see the ordinance performed when seated in their pews.

The ceiling is a regular arch, having a spring of about six feet, the entire length of the house. From the centre is suspended the cut glass chandelier. Two skylights, thirtysix feet in circumference, one between the chandelier and pulpit, and the other on the opposite side, admit the light through the ceiling.

In the centre of each circular sash in the ceiling is a swinging sash, nine feet in circumference, which is opened for the purpose of ventilation. The house is crowned by a handsome tower, which contains a bell of about sixteen hundred pounds weight.

That part of the basement story which fronts on Hanover Street is fitted into five handsome stores, and rent for something over \$1500 per annum. This house and the land cost \$44,000.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Constituted May 12, 1669.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Thomas Thatcher	Feb. 16, 1670	Oct. 15, 1678	53
2 Samuel Willard	Ap. 10, 1678	Sept. 12, 1707	66
3 Eben'r Pemberton	Aug. 28, 1700	Feb. 13, 1717	45
4 Jos. Sewall, D. D.	Sept. 16, 1713	June 27, 1769	80
5 Thomas Prince	Oct. 1, 1718	Oct. 22, 1758	72
6 Alexander Cumming	Feb. 25, 1761	Aug. 25, 1763	37
7 Samuel Blair, D. D.	Nov. 19, 1766	Oct. 10, 1769*	—
8 John Bacon	Sept. 25, 1771	Feb. 8, 1775†	—
9 John Hunt	Sept. 25, 1771	Dec. 20, 1775	31
10 Jos. Eckley, D. D.	Oct. 27, 1779	April 30, 1779	61
11 Joshua Huntington	May 18, 1808	Sept. 11, 1819	34
12 B. B. Wisner, D. D.	Feb. 21, 1821	Nov. 12, 1832	
13 S. H. Stearns			
14 George W. Blagden			

It is somewhat remarkable that the Old South as well as the First and the first Baptist Churches were all organized at

* Rev. Dr Blair retired to Pennsylvania.

† Rev. Mr Bacon died Nov. 1st 20, æt. 83.

their outset in Charlestown. Although the founders of the Old South were Congregationalists, there was sufficient informality in their gathering, to cause a public proclamation against them, when they undertook to set up their house. No decisive measures were taken to prevent them, and they therefore went forward with their building. It was of wood, on the spot now occupied by the Society, at the corner of Milk and Washington streets. That house was taken down, March 3, 1729, and on April 26, 1730, the new house, which is the present building, was opened for public worship. The inside of it was entirely destroyed by the British dragoons, who took possession of it, Oct. 27, 1775, for the purpose of a riding school. After the seige was raised, the Old South people improved the Stone Chapel till their house was put into repair. It is probably the most capacious house in the city, and is the one selected for the celebration of religious services on the anniversary of the Artillery Election and Independence. Sentiments of the Old South Church, Calvinistic.

KING'S CHAPEL.

Episcopal Society formed June 15, 1686.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Robert Ratcliffe	1686		—
2 Robert Clarke	1686		—
3 Sam'l Myles	June 29, 1689	Mar. 1, 1728	—
4 George Hatton	1693	July, 1696	—
5 Christopher Bridge	Mar. 5, 1699	Oct. 1, 1706	—
6 Henry Harris	April, 1709	Oct. 6, 1729	—
7 Roger Price	June 25, 1729	Nov. 21, 1746	—
8 Thomas Harward	April, 1731	April 15, 1736	—
9 Addingt. Davenport	April 15, 1737	May 8, 1740	—
10 Stephen Roe	1741	1744	—
11 Henry Caner, D. D.	April 11, 1747	Mar. 17, 1776	—
12 Charles Brockwell	1747	Aug. 20, 1755	—
13 John Troutbeck	1755	Nov. 1755	—

After the revolution, the remaining proprietors of the Chapel adopted a Unitarian Liturgy, which they continue to

use, while they retain also some of the forms of the Church of England. They have had one Rector and two associate ministers, namely:—

14 James Freeman, D. D.	Oct. 20, 1782	Nov. 15, 1835*	75
15 Samuel Cary	Jan. 1, 1809	Oct. 22, 1816	30
16 F. W. .. Greenwood	Aug. 29, 1824		

Rev. Dr Freeman commenced Reader on the day above named, and received ordination as Rector Nov. 18, 1787. The first chapel, founded in 1688, was a wooden building, of much smaller dimensions than the present, which was opened for divine service, Aug. 21, 1754.

The exterior of this edifice is extremely plain, being entirely of unhammered stone. The tower is ornamented by a colonnade of large wooden pillars, and the whole presents the appearance of massy grandeur suited to distinguish in former days the place of worship for the public functionaries. In the interior, the Governor's pew was formerly distinguished above the rest, but was taken down a few years since. The style of architecture is of the Corinthian order. There are several monumental marbles, which add to the interest with which the church is visited. It is now the only house in which the old fashion of square pews is retained.†

QUAKERS' MEETING.

From the year 1664 to 1808, the society of Friends held regular meetings in Boston. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town, in Brattle Street, and another of similar materials, in Congress Street. The former was sold in 1708, the latter was erected prior to 1717, and stood till April, 1825, when the building was sold and demoli-

* Dr Freeman died at his residence at Newton, in the 54th year of his ministry.

† For a more and full account of this church the reader is referred to Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood's interesting history of the 'King's Chapel.'



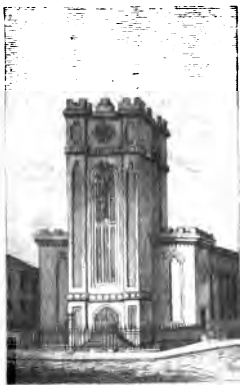
HOLLIS STREET.



CHRIST CHURCH.

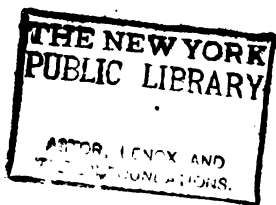


ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



TRINITY CHURCH 1850.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowditch's Picture of Boston.



ished.* Connected with this house was a burial ground, in which the dead of the society were interred. Their remains were removed to Lynn in the summer of 1826. The land was sold in 1827, and the stone building now rented for the Boston Type Foundry, opposite the west end of Lindall Street, occupies the site of the old church. The society has since erected a very neat stone edifice in Milton Place. The number of Friends resident in Boston are very few, and consequently meetings are only held here occasionally.

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH.

Constituted Dec. 12, 1699.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Benjamin Colman, D. D.	Aug. 4, 1699	Aug. 29, 1747	73
2 William Cooper	May 23, 1716	Dec. 13, 1743	50
3 Samuel Cooper	May 22, 1746	Dec. 20, 1783	58
4 Peter Thacher	Jan. 12, 1785	Dec. 16, 1802	51
5 J. S. Buckminster	Jan. 30, 1805	June 9, 1812	28
6 Edward Everett	Feb. 9, 1814	Mar. 5, 1815	—
7 John G. Palfrey	June 17, 1818	May 22, 1830	—
8 Samuel K. Lothrop	June 18, 1834		

This society originated in a desire, on the part of its founders, to extend the privilege of voting in the choice of a minister to every baptized adult, who contributed to the maintenance of worship, instead of limiting it, as it had hitherto been in other churches, to the communicants alone. They adopted some other customs, at variance with the general usage, such as permitting the minister to read at his discretion some part of the Holy Scriptures in public worship, and receiving persons to the communion without relation of their experience. They published a manifesto or declaration of their principles and designs, which gained them the name of the *manifesto church*. Their 'pleasant new

*At this period fears were entertained that the society would become extinct in Boston, as did the French Protestant Church, which originated here in 1696. As a matter of record, it should be stated that this society built a brick church in School Street, on land adjoining the Universal meeting-house on the east: had two pastors—Rev Paul Daille, who died May 20, 1715, at 66, and Rev. Andrew Le Mercier. The society was discontinued in 1748, and sold their house to a new congregation. Mr LeMercier lived till March 31, 1764, and attained to the 72d year of his age.

built church' was erected on Brattle's close, and opened for worship Dec. 24, 1699. It was a wooden building, with window frames of iron. It was taken down in May, and the corner-stone of the present building laid in June, 1772, and the house opened July 25, 1773.

Governors Hancock and Bowdoin were liberal benefactors of this society. The name of the former was inscribed on one of the rustic quoins at the southwest corner of the building. The British soldiery defaced it, and the stone remains in the condition in which they left it. A similar inscription, unmutilated, appears on one of the rustic quoins at the southwest corner of the tower; and on one in the northwest corner, the name of Dr John Greenleaf appears, who, with Gov. Bowdoin, advanced the money for refitting the church, it having been improved as a barrack, during the seige. A shot, which was sent from the American army, at Cambridge, struck the tower on the night preceding the evacuation of the town. It was picked up and preserved, and is now fastened in the spot where it struck. Gen. Gage's head quarters were in the house opposite. Brattle Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

NEW NORTH CHURCH.

Constituted May 5, 1714.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 John Webb	Oct. 20, 1714	April 16, 1750	62
2 Peter Thacher	Jan. 28, 1720	Feb. 26, 1739	63
3 Andrew Eliot, D. D.	Ap. 14, 1742	Sept. 13, 1778	59
4 John Eliot, D. D.	Nov. 3, 1779	Feb. 14, 1813	59
5 Francis Parkman	Dec. 8, 1813		

The project of forming a new society at the north part of the town originated with seventeen substantial mechanics, in the winter of 1712. By the 5th of May, 1714, they had erected a convenient meeting house on the lot at the corner of Clark and Hanover streets, where their present place of worship stands. This last was dedicated May 2, 1804. It is the second (the Roman Catholic being the first) of

the modern built churches. Its exterior is in a bold and commanding style. The front is decorated with stone pilasters of a composite order; a series of attic pilasters over them; a tower and cupola, terminated with a handsome vane, above 100 feet from the foundation. The inside is a square of 72 feet: two ranges of Doric columns under the galleries and Corinthian above them, support the ceiling, which rises in an arch of moderate elevation in the centre: the whole well adapted for sight and sound.

This church is considered to be Unitarian in sentiment, and with the *Second Church* in its neighborhood, with which it is associated, has recently adopted a brief and expressive form of church covenant, free from any peculiarities of controverted doctrine, and which was in use in the Old North Church, as early as the days of Mayo, its first minister, and of Dr Increase Mather, more than a century and a half ago.

NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

Constituted April 15, 1719.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Samuel Checkley	April 15, 1719	Dec. 1, 1769	73
2 Penuel Bowen*	April 28, 1766	May 12, 1772	—
3 Joseph Howe	May 19, 1773	Aug. 25, 1775	28
4 Oliver Everett	Jan. 2, 1782	May 26, 1792	—
5 J. T. Kirkland, D. D.	Feb. 5, 1794	Nov. 1810	—
6 Samuel C. Thacher	May 15, 1811	Jan. 2, 1818	32
7 F. W. P. Greenwood	Oct. 21, 1818	Dec. 1820	—
8 Alexander Young	Jan. 19, 1825		

The first meeting on the subject of forming this Society was held in 1715, at the Bull Tavern, then a public house of note, at the bottom of Summer Street. The place they selected for their meeting-house was the lot on the angle between Summer and Bedford streets. It seems to have been a town lot which our forefathers intended for that purpose, from their having given it the name of *Church Green*. The

*Rev. President Kirkland, and Messrs Bowen, Everett and Greenwood resigned.

town granted it to the subscribers for erecting the house, which they finished and dedicated, Jan. 8, 1717.

The present church occupies the same spot: it was dedicated, Dec. 29, 1814. It was built of the best Chelmsford granite and of the following dimensions. The body of the building is octagonal, formed in a square of seventysix feet diameter, four sides being fortyseven feet, and four smaller sides twenty feet each, three large windows are in two of the principal sides, and one in each of the angles, and in the rear. The height is thirtyfour feet, and finished with a Doric cornice of bold projection. The porch is of equal extent with one of the sides, and is projected sixteen feet, in front of which is a portico of four fluted columns of Grecian Doric: this portico is crowned with a pediment, surmounted by a plain attic.

A tower rises from the centre of the attic, which includes the belfry. The first story of the steeple is an octagon, surrounded by eight columns and a circular pedestal and entablature; an attic, above this, gradually diminishing by three steps or gradins, supports a second range of Corinthian columns, with an entablature and balustrade; from this, the ascent in a gradual diminution, forms the base of the spire, which is crowned with a ball and vane. The entire height is one hundred and ninety feet.

Inside the house, the ceiling is supported by four Ionic columns connected above their entablature by four arches of moderate elevation; in the angles, pendants, or fans rising from a circular horizontal ceiling, decorated with a centre flower. Between the arches and walls are grains springing from the cornice, supported by Ionic pilasters between the windows. The galleries rest upon small columns, and are finished in the front with balustrades. The pulpit is richly built of mahogany, supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns. The floor of the house contains one hundred and eighteen pews, and the galleries thirtytwo, besides the organ.

loft, and seats for the orphan children of the Female Asylum.

In constructing this house, an attempt has been made to unite the massive simplicity of the Grecian temple with the convenience of the Christian church. The bold proportions of the portico, cornices and windows, and the simplicity of the attic, give the impression of classical antiquity; while the tower and steeple are inventions, comparatively, of a modern date. It is the first in which the modern style of long windows was introduced. The Unitarian sentiments are maintained by this church.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Episcopal Society formed Sept. 5, 1723.

Rectors	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Timothy Cutler, D. D.	Dec. 29, 1793	Aug. 17, 1765	
2 James Greaton	1759	Aug. 31, 1767	—
3 Mather Byles, Jr. D. D.	April 22, 1768	April, 1775	—
4 Stephen Lewis	August, 1778	1785	—
5 William Montague	April, 1786	May, 1792	—
6 William Walter, D. D.	May 19, 1792	Dec. 5, 1800	64
7 Samuel Haskell	May, 1801	Sept. 1803	—
8 Asa Eaton, D. D.	Oct. 23, 1803	May, 1829	—
9 William Crosswell	June 24, 1829		

This church is situated in Salem Street, near Copp's Hill. Its elevation makes it the most conspicuous object in North Boston. The corner stone was laid with religious ceremonies by Rev. Mr. Myles, April 22, 1723, and the house was dedicated on the 29th of December, the same year.

Christ Church is 70 feet long, 50 wide and 35 high; the walls are two feet and a half thick, the steeple's area is 24 feet square. The brick tower is 78 feet high; the spire above is 97 feet; in all 175 feet. Under the church is the cemetery containing 40 tombs.

The interior was greatly improved by alterations made a few years since. Formerly there was a centre aisle, which is now closed, and the space converted into pews. The large altar window is closed, and the chancel is enriched by an

altar piece. The paintings containing the Lord's prayer, select texts of Scripture, and the Last Supper, are from the pencil of an artist of this city, and are deservedly admired. The flues of the stoves are enclosed by pilasters, supporting an entablature and cornice over the chancel, on the frieze of which is inscribed 'This is none other than the house of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven.' Above this is a painting, the Descent of the Holy Spirit, finely executed. At the east end of the church, on the side of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Washington, (the first ever erected to his memory in this country,) with a bust well executed by an Italian artist. The old steeple which was considered one of the most elegant in the Union, had suffered for the want of timely repairs, and was overthrown by the violent October gale of 1804. The liberality of the citizens furnished four thousand dollars for the erection of a new one, which was completed according to a model furnished by Charles Bulfinch, Esq. in which the proportions and symmetry of the old one are carefully preserved.

This church is furnished with the only *peal of bells* in the city. It was a custom in former days to chime them several nights previous to Christmas, and to ring the old year out and the new year in, most merrily upon them. They are inscribed with the following

Mottoes and Devices.

1st Bell—'This peal of eight Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church, in Boston, N. E. anno 1744, A. R.'

2d Bell—'This church was founded in the year 1723, Timothy Cutler, D. D. the first Rector, A. R. 1744.'

3d Bell—'We are the first ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R. 1744.'

4th Bell—'God preserve the Church of England. 1744.'

5th Bell—'William Shirley, Esq. Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, anno 1744.'

6th Bell—'The subscription for these Bells was begun by John Hammock and Robert Temple, church wardens, anno 1743; completed by Robert Jenkins and John Gould, church wardens, anno 1744.'

7th Bell—'Since Generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744.'

8th Bell—'Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all, anno 1744.'

Connected with this church is a Sunday School, commenced in June, 1815. The average attendance of children is about 200.

The doctrines of the Church of England are advocated in this church without material alteration.

FEDERAL STREET CHURCH.

Irish Presbyterian, 1787.—Congregational, 1786.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 John Moorhead	Mar. 31, 1730	Dec. 2, 1773	70
2 Robert Annan	1783	1786	
3 Jer. Belknap, D. D.	April 4, 1787	June 20, 1798	54
4 J. S. Popkin, D. D.	July 10, 1799	Nov. 28, 1802	—
5 Wm E. Channing, D. D.	June 1, 1803		
6 Ezra Stiles Gannett	June 30, 1824		

This society was originally composed of a number of Presbyterian families from the north of Ireland. They purchased a convenient lot at the corner of Bury Street, (now corrupted to Berry,) and Long lane, (now called Federal Street,) and altered a barn, which stood there, into a house of worship, which sufficed the wants of the society till their means enabled them to raise a new and convenient edifice, in 1744. At that time they were in a flourishing condition; but after Mr Moorhead's decease, they probably declined, and eventually embraced the practice of our Congregational order, August 6, 1780. Their first pastor under the new regime was as conspicuous for his learning and talents, as the

original founder, Mr Moorhead, had been for his eccentricities.

This church was the place of meeting for the Massachusetts Convention, when they decided on the adoption of the United States Constitution. It is from this circumstance that the street derives its name. The present edifice is a fine specimen of Saxon Gothic, designed by Charles Bulfinch, Esq. who has since held the station of principal architect over the public buildings at Washington. It was dedicated November 23, 1809. The architecture is admirable for its uniformity and the symmetry of its proportions. It is the only pure specimen of that style of building in this metropolis.

The ministers of this church are decided advocates of the Unitarian system.

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

Constituted November 14, 1782.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Mather Byles, D. D.	Dec. 20, 1732	1777	—
2 Ebenezer Wight	Feb. 25, 1778	Sept. 1788	—
3 Samuel West, D. D.	Mar. 12, 1789	April 10, 1808	70
4 Horace Holley, D. D.	Mar. 9, 1809	Aug. 24, 1818	—
5 John Pierpont	April 14, 1819		

His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1730, conveyed the land on which this house of worship stands, to William Paine, Esq. and others, on condition that they should build thereon. Accordingly they erected a meeting-house, 40 feet by 30, with a steeple—it was finished and dedicated, June 18, 1732. Being entirely of wood, it was destroyed in the great fire of April 20, 1787. In 1793 it was rebuilt, also of wood, and taken down in 1810, to make way for the present edifice, which is of brick, and was dedicated January 31, 1811. It is 79 1-2 feet by 76, exclusive of the tower. It contains 130 pews on the lower floor, and 38 in the gallery, besides the seats for the choir—the steeple is

196 feet high. The materials of the old house were sold to a society in Weymouth, where it was put up anew, almost in its original form, with two towers. It was very elegant for a wooden building, and a drawing of it is preserved in the *Massachusetts Magazine* for 1793.* Hollis Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Society commenced April 1723.

Rectors	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Addington Davenport	May 8, 1740	Sept. 8, 1746	
2 William Hooper	Aug. 28, 1747	April 14, 1767	
3 William Walter, D. D.	July 22, 1764	Mar. 17, 1776	—
4 Samuel Parker, D. D.	May 19, 1774	Dec. 6, 1804	60
5 John S. J. Gardiner, D. D.	Ap. 12, 1792	July 29, 1830	65
6 Geo. W. Doane†	Ap. 7, 1828	Dec. 25, 1832	—
7 J. M. Wainwright, D. D.	Nov. 24, 1833		

The number of adherents to the doctrines and forms of the Church of England seems to have increased rapidly, after the introduction of the royal government into the colony, under the charter of 1691. The reason assigned for the erection of Christ Church, was, that the chapel was not large enough to contain all that would come to it; and the first steps towards the formation of Trinity Church were taken by reason that the chapel was full, and no pews to be bought by new comers. This was in 1728. The subscription succeeding, after some delay, a church was erected, and first occupied Sept. 15, 1735. It was the building of which a drawing was given in our first edition, and which stood till 1828. Though its exterior was less imposing, being of wood, it was more highly ornamented within than almost any other church in the city. The Trinitarian doctrines have always been preached here.

The corner stone of the new edifice (which occupies the

* Rev. Dr Byles died July 5, 1783. Rev. Mr Wight Sept. 1821. Rev. President Holley, July 31, 1827, in his fortyseventh year.

† Consecrated Bishop of New Jersey, Oct. 31, 1832.

site of the ancient building) at the corner of Hawley and Summer streets was laid September 15, 1828, by the Rev. Dr Gardiner, the rector of the church, with appropriate ceremonies. A silver plate, bearing the following inscription, (with a number of the Episcopal Watchman and a Centinel, of April 12, 1828, containing the most important chronological memoranda of the parish, and several pieces of the current silver coin of the United States) was enclosed in a glass case, with envelops of tin and of lead, and deposited under the stone :

TRINITY CHURCH.

Built A. D. 1734.

Built A. D. 1828.

Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D. *Bishop of the Eastern Diocess.*

Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, D. D. *Rector.*

Rev. George Washington Doane, A. M. *Assistant Minister.*

Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Jr. Esq. and George Brinley, Esq. *Wardens.*

John Trecothick Apthorp, Esq. George Brinley, Esq. John Hubbard, Esq. William Dehon, Esq. Joseph Head, Jr. Esq. William Davis Sohier, Esq. and Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Jr. Esq. *Building Committee.*

The plan of the Church was designed by George Watson Brimmer, Esq.

The corner stone was laid September 15th, 1828.

Δοξα τῷ Θεῷ.

The materials which are of Quincy granite, far surpass any which we have ever seen ; and the foundation and upper walls, for beauty, strength and solidity, we are bold to say, are not equalled in this country.

WEST CHURCH.

Constituted January 3, 1737.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 William Hooper	May 18, 1737	Nov. 19, 1746	—
2 Jona. Mayhew, D. D.	June 17, 1747	July 8, 1766	46
3 Simeon Howard, D. D.	May 6, 1767	Aug. 13, 1804	71
4 Charles Lowell, D. D.	Jan. 1, 1806		
5 C. A. Bartol	1837		

The formation of the West Church, it is said, was owing to a desire on the part of its founders, to enjoy the ministerial services of the Rev. Mr Hooper, who became their first pastor; although he probably had not given any positive assurance that he would accept the office, for the New Brick Church invited him to become colleague with Mr Welsteed as late as Dec. 26, 1736. Mr H. was a native of Scotland, a man of more than ordinary powers of mind, of a noble aspect, an eloquent and popular preacher. The frame of their meeting-house, with the tower thereof, was erected early in September, 1736. Mr Hooper was unanimously chosen to the pastoral office on the day when the church was constituted, and ordained on the 18th of May, 1737. He continued in the office a little over nine years, when he left this society, and became Rector of Trinity Church after receiving Episcopal ordination. His successor, Dr Mayhew, was one of the brightest luminaries of the church, and foremost among the boldest friends of civil and religious liberty. It is doubtful whether even the ardent devotedness of James Otis did more to kindle the fire of the American Revolution, than did the zeal and arguments of Dr Mayhew. He died a few weeks after delivering his discourse on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

In 1806, immediately after the ordination of Dr Lowell, measures were taken towards erecting a new meeting-house. In April, the old one was taken down, and the present one completed and dedicated Nov. 27th of the same year. This building unites neatness with elegance. It is seventyfive feet long, and seventyfour feet wide; the walls are thirtyfour feet high, the porch is seventeen by thirtysix feet, the walls of which are seventythree feet high, and finished after the Doric order. On the porch is erected a cupola twentynine feet high, which is finished in the Ionic order. The pulpit is of mahogany and is thought not to be surpassed in beauty by any in the city. The ceiling has a dome in its centre, forty-two feet in its greatest diameter.

The horizontal part of the ceiling is ornamented with pan-

els, fans, &c. The lower floor is spacious and convenient, and contains 112 pews. To its architectural embellishments an elegant clock is added, the donation of the late John Derby, Esq.

Under the church is a vestry, and a large and very excellent room for the Sunday School, and for the parish and Sunday School libraries. The Sabbath School attached to this church was the first institution of the kind in New England. It was commenced in 1812, and its founders have had the satisfaction of seeing their example followed by most other churches in the city. The music in this church is distinguished for its chasteness and skill. It was much indebted for its excellence to the late lamented William H. Eliot, Esq. a devoted friend to the parish.

This church is Congregational. It receives the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and its ministers stand aloof from the parties which divide the Christian world, and adopt no other name than Christian to designate their faith.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted July 27, 1743.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Ephraim Bownd	Sept. 7, 1743	June 18, 1765	46
2 John Davis	Sept. 9, 1775	July 1772	—
3 Isaac Skillman, D. D.	Oct. 3, 1773	Oct. 7, 1787	—
4 Thomas Gair	April 23, 1788	April 27, 1790	35
5 Tho's Baldwin, D. D.	Nov. 11, 1790	Aug. 29, 1825	72
6 James D. Knowles	Dec. 28, 1825	Oct. 7, 1832	—
7 Baron Stow	Nov. 15, 1832		

The Second Baptist Church was originally formed July 27, 1743, by three brethren of the First Baptist Church, who seceded in consequence of their disapprobation of the sentiments of the Rev. Mr Condry, then their pastor. These brethren for a while assumed the name of the First Baptist Church, but the causes of discontent having subsided, their successors have long borne the numerical title which the



BRATTLE STREET.



CATHOLIC.

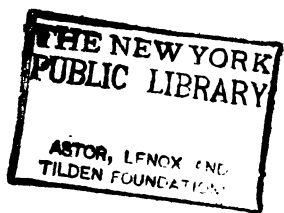


BOWDOIN STREET.



CENTRAL UNIVERSAL.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.



order of time assigned to them. This society held their Lord's day meetings for public worship at the dwelling-house of Mr. James Bownd, in Sheaf Street, near Copp's Hill, from Oct. 3, 1742, until June 3, 1745, when they removed to Mr Proctor's school-house, and there met until Lord's day, March 15, 1746, when the first sermon was preached in their new meeting-house, which stood upon the spot now occupied by the Church, in Baldwin Place. It was a wooden building of 45 by 33 feet, finished in a plain but decent style. Near the head of the broad aisle was prepared a font or cistern, in which their candidates were immersed — it continued in use for more than forty years, having been enlarged in 1788 and again in 1797. In 1810 that building was removed to make room for the present edifice, which is of brick, 80 feet by 75 exclusive of a tower 38 feet by 18. The dedication took place Jan. 1, 1811. The sentiments of this Church have always been Trinitarian.

REV. SAMUEL MATHER'S CHURCH

Was composed of a number of the members of the Old North, at which he was an associate minister with Mr Gee. It commenced in 1741, and continued in existence, under his care, till his death, which occurred June 27, 1785.* After that the Society was broken up, and their meeting-house was sold to the

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Organized in 1786.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 John Murray	Oct. 23, 1773	Sept. 3, 1815	74
2 Edward Mitchell	Sept. 12, 1810	Oct. 6, 1811	—
3 Paul Dean	Aug. 19, 1813	April 6, 1823	—
4 Sebastian Streeter	May 13, 1824		

* For an account of this and of the Rev. Andrew Croswell's Church which existed from 1748 to 1785, occupying the Old French Church, and for a notice of the Sandemanian Society, which commenced in 1764, and continued its meetings till 1828, we refer to Dr Snow's History of Boston, pp. 229, 231, 253.

Mr Murray, the first minister of this Society, is supposed to have been the first preacher of the doctrine of Universal Salvation, unreservedly, in America. He commenced in the vicinity of New York, in the year 1770, arrived in Boston on the 26th, and preached his first sermon here on the 30th of October, 1783. It was not, however, till 1785, that his followers acquired numbers sufficient to induce them to provide themselves with a separate house for public worship. The dissolution of Dr Mather's society afforded them a good opportunity, which they embraced, and purchased the house which he had occupied, at the corner of Bennet and Hanover Streets. The same building still remains, having been, however, several times altered and enlarged, so that it will now accommodate a numerous congregation. It is the last of the ancient wooden churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass first celebrated November 22, 1788.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
Rev M. La Poterie	1788		—
" Louis de Rousselet			—
" John Thayer	June 10, 1798		—
" F. A. Matignon, D. D.	Aug. 20, 1792	Sept. 19, 1818	—
Rt. Rev J. de Cheverus,*	Oct. 3, 1796	Sept. 26, 1832	—
Rev. Philip Larisey	May, 1818	July, 1821	—
" Patrick Byrne	March 18, 1820	July 11, 1830	—
" William Taylor, D. D.	April 1821	Dec. 17, 1825	—
Rt. Rev. Ben. Fenwick	May 10, 1825		
Rev. James Fitton	Dec. 23, 1827	July 30, 1830	—
" William Wiley	Dec. 23, 1827	Sept. 19, 1831	—
" William Tyler	May 3, 1829		
" T. J. O'Flagherty	Sept. 6, 1829	1834	—
" Michael Healy	July 10, 1831		
" James Conway	1836		

The first Roman Catholic Congregation was assembled in 1784, from among the few French and Irish then resident here by the Abbe La Poterie, a chaplain in the French navy. In the year 1788, they obtained possession of the old French

* Cardinal Cheverus died at Bordeaux, France, July 19, 1838.

Church, in School Street. Mass was celebrated in it Nov. 22, 1788. M. La Poterie was succeeded by M. Rousselet, and afterwards by John Thayer, who was a native of Boston, and had taken orders as a Catholic Missionary. Rev. Mr Thayer commenced his mission here June 10, 1790. In 1792, the Rev. Dr Francis Anthony Matignon arrived in Boston, and was joined by the Rev. John Cheverus in 1796. In 1810, the Rev. John Cheverus was consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, for the Diocese of Boston, comprising all the New England States. Under him and his Vicar General, the venerable and learned Dr Matignon, the Congregation increased in numbers and respectability, and with some aid from Protestant friends, erected the Church of the HOLY CROSS in Franklin Place. It was consecrated on the 29th of September, 1803. Bishop Cheverus was recalled to France in 1823, and became Archbishop of Bordeaux. The Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick succeeded as Bishop of Boston, and together with the Rev. William Tyler, and the Rev. Michael Healy, has now the charge of the Church here.

Since the arrival of Bishop Fenwick, the Church of the HOLY CROSS has received considerable additions. Its present length is 115 feet, and greatest width 72 feet. Besides the above, a neat subterraneous Chapel has been constructed, principally for the Children of the Congregation, in which divine service is regularly performed on Sundays, and in which regular instruction is given.

The Catholic Congregation is at present the largest in the city, numbering more than ten thousand souls. In consequence of this great increase, the Catholics have erected ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, under the charge of the Rev. John Mahony; the St. MARY'S CHURCH, in Endicott Street, North Boston, under the care of the Rev. P. O'Birne; and ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, in Northampton Street, at the south part of the city, in charge of the Rev. Thomas Lynch. The church in South Boston is of brick, and was built in 1819.

The house in North Boston is of stone, with a handsome cupola; and the one at the South End is of brick.

In connection with the Catholic churches, it is proper to mention that the Rev. Mr Thayer made a provision in his will towards the establishment of an Ursuline Convent. Four Ursuline Nuns, having been invited by Bishop Cheverus, arrived in Boston, June, 1820, where they undertook the instruction of female children till July, 1826, when they removed to constitute the **URSULINE COMMUNITY**, on Mount Benedict, in Charlestown.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The societies of this persuasion being all intimately connected, we shall notice them all under this one head. As early as the year 1768, when the British regiments were quartered in Boston, there were some of the soldiers who were Methodists, and soon gathered meetings. But the Rev. Wm. Black is the first regular preacher who appeared in any of our pulpits under this denomination, unless Mr Whitfield be considered so. Mr. B. arrived here in 1784. From that time the sentiments gradually gained friends, until they formed a regular society in August, 1792, which now bears the name of the

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society met in various places until 1796, when they had erected for themselves a convenient chapel in Methodist Alley, at North Boston; it was dedicated May 15th. This building was of wood, 46 by 36 feet. The church at that time numbered 50 communicants. Regular and occasional meetings were maintained in this house till September 18, 1828, when the new chapel in North Bennet Street was dedicated. This is a handsome brick edifice, combining sim-

* This Convent was destroyed by incendiaries and a mob on the night of the 11th of Aug. 1834.

plidity and neatness with the requisite grandeur and ornament.

It was at the laying of the corner stone of this church, that the most awful occurrence ever witnessed among us occurred. The exterior walls of the cellar having been completed, the frame work of the floor perfectly laid, and the first layer of floor-boards closely jointed and nailed down, the 30th of April, 1828, was appointed for the religious ceremonies. The day was uncommonly favorable for an assembly in the open air; there was a deep stillness in the atmosphere, and the sun was sufficiently covered with the clouds from the east to prevent the glare and heat of its rays. The preliminary services being performed, the Rev. Mr Maffit commenced the usual address. His position not being favorable to accommodate all the audience, he moved towards the corner of the western wall of the building, near the street. From this place the address was re-commenced. The agitation of the crowd subsided to a breathless stillness, and the voice of the speaker reverberated from the dwellings which stood around the site of the church like the walls of an amphitheatre. Towards the close of the address, after the delivery of a passage almost prophetic, which alluded to the time when the material walls of the edifice should have crumbled into dust, nearly one fifth of the whole extent of the flooring, with probably more than two hundred people, of all ages, sexes and variety of condition, were precipitated, without the least warning, into the cellar, a depth of about eleven feet.

The scene that now ensued exceeds the powers of description. It was like one of the terrible scenes of war or earthquake, and is remembered by those who fell into the chasm, and those who could look into it, as a confused, horrible and bloody dream. The length of the floor beam which broke and fell into the cellar was about thirtyfour feet, it broke near the middle, the centre of the floor falling first, which precipitated all who stood on it towards that point where they fell six or eight deep, crowded almost to suffocation; and when

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

the opposite ends of the beams and the falling floor struck the ground, there was a terrible rebound of the timbers in the centre, under which the human flesh and bones were crushed like the tender herbs of the field.

Providentially, of the vast number that were exposed, not one person was instantly killed. Many suffered severe bruises, and many limbs were broken; all but three survived the injuries they received.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.

In the year 1806, the Methodist Society, on the 3d of March, 'resolved that it was expedient to build another chapel for the worship of Almighty God.' On the 15th of April, the corner stone of the house in Bromfield's lane was laid by Rev. Peter Jayne, and it was completed and dedicated on the 19th of November following. Rev. Samuel Merwin preached on the occasion. This chapel is built of brick; its dimensions are 84 by 54 feet. Near the northeast corner, in the middle course of hammered stone, in the foundation, is a block taken from the celebrated rock on which our forefathers landed at Plymouth. This house has been altered and much improved within a few years.

SOUTH BOSTON METHODIST CHURCH.

This Society was incorporated Feb. 15, 1825. They had previously erected a house of worship, which was dedicated Jan. 22, 1825. This house has since been sold to the Baptist Society, and the Methodists contemplate building again.

THIRD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Church Street.

This society purchased the house formerly occupied by the Grace Church Society. The opening services were performed by the Rev. A. Stevens, on the 4th of July, 1834. The

house is pleasantly situated in Piedmont Square, built of brick, with Portico in front, with cupola and bell. There are 113 pews on the lower floor.

There is a very convenient vestry, and several rooms in the basement.

FOURTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Gathered in June, 1837.

This society has not yet erected a house of worship, but held their meetings in the Wells School House in Blossom Street. It consists of about 100 members.

By the regulations of this denomination, their clergymen generally preach interchangeably at the several chapels, and have been usually stationed in Boston only for two successive years.

List of Methodist Ministers who have officiated in the Boston Station.

Jesse Lee	1790	E. Hedding, E. Otis	1811
Daniel Smith	1791	W. Stephens, W. Hinman	1812
Jeremiah Cosden	1792	D. Webb, E. Hedding	1813
Amos G. Thompson	1793	G. Pickering, J. A. Merrill	1814
Christopher Spry	1794	E. Hedding, D. Fillmore	1815
Evan Rogers	1795	E. Hedding, D. Fillmore	1816
John Harper	1795	T. Merritt, E. Mudge	1817
Joshua Hale	1796	T. Merritt, E. Mudge	1818
George Pickering	1796	B. R. Hoyt, V. R. Osborn	1819
Elias Hull	1797	D. Kilburn, B. R. Hoyt	1820
Daniel Ostander	1797	S. W. Willson, E. Wiley	1821
William Beauchamp	1798	E. Hedding, E. Wiley	1822
Joshua Wells	1799	E. Hedding, J. Lindsey	1823
Thomas F. Sargent	1800	S. Sias, I. Bonney	1824
George Pickering	1801	T. Merritt, I. Bonney, A. D.	
Thomas Lyall	1802	Sargent	1825
T. Lyall, E. Kibby	1803	T. Merritt, J. A. Merrill, J.	
Epaphras Kibby	1804	Foster	1826
P. Jayne, R. Hubbard	1805	J. A. Merrill, J. N. Maffit, D.	
P. Jayne, S. Merwin	1806	Webb	1827
G. Pickering, D. Webb	1807	S. Martindale, E. Wiley	1823
D. Webb, M. Rutter	1808	S. Martindale, E. Wiley, E.	
E. R. Sabin, P. Munger	1809	T. Taylor	1829
E. R. Sabin, G. Norris	1810		

I. Bonney, J. N. Maffit, T. Taylor	1830	D. Fillmore, J. Hamilton, A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor	1835
I. Bonney, A. D. Merrill, E. T. Taylor	1831	J. Horton, J. Hamilton, A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor, F. P. Tracy, M. L. Scudder	1836
J. Sanborn, J. Lindsey, E. T. Taylor, S. W. Willson	1832	J. Horton, A. D. Sargent, E. Otherman, M. L. Scudder, E. T. Taylor, Mr Howard	1837
J. Sanborn, J. Lindsey, E. T. Taylor, S. W. Willson	1833		
J. Lindsey, J. D. Fillmore, A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor	1834		

SEA STREET CHURCH.

Commenced in 1803.

In the year 1803, a religious society was commenced, of the denomination of Freewill Baptists. It was at first composed of persons who seceded from the other Baptist churches in town, and adhered to the doctrines at that time promulgated by Messrs Thomas Jones and Elias Smith. They have since been known under the distinctive appellation of CHRISTIANS. Their first meetings were held in a large wooden building, corner of Friend and Deacon Streets, then adjoining the Mill Pond. They have since occupied the hall in Bedford Street, and Dec. 29, 1825, dedicated the brick meeting-house at the corner of Summer and Sea Streets. They have a number of preachers, who have continued with them a short time. When they have no elders to preach, they often exhort each other, both male and female. The same privilege is granted to all pious people, when assembled with them, of whatever denomination they may be. Their present minister is the Rev. Simon Clough.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted 1805.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Thomas Paul	Dec. 4, 1806	April 14, 1831	54
2 Thomas Richie	Oct. 1832	Nov. 1833	—
3 Samuel Gooch	Nov. 1833	May, 1835	—
4 John Given	May, 1835	May, 1836	—
5 A. Archer	Feb. 1837		

A church was gathered from among the colored people, in the year 1805, which, when formed, was denominated the African Baptist Church. The year after, they began to make exertions towards building themselves a place of worship. A committee was chosen to make collections for the purpose, among whom was Cato Gardner, a native of Africa, who had long been a respectable member of Dr Stillman's church. At his importunity a subscription paper was prepared, which Cato circulated in different places, and obtained about \$1500. Others of the church made collections to a considerable amount; and finding sufficient encouragement, the church chose a committee of white men to superintend the building of a house, in a court in the rear of Belknap Street. It was completed and dedicated Dec. 4, 1806; Mr Paul was installed at the same time. The house is of brick, 40 feet by 48, three stories high. The lower story is fitted up for a school room for African children, and has been occupied as such from the time it was finished. The two upper stories are well furnished with pews, pulpit and galleries. The lot is small, and with the house cost about \$8000. The memory of Cato is perpetuated in an inscription on a marble slab on the north front of the building.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST

Episcopal Society is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel Snowden, an ordained Elder of the Methodist connexion, a man of color, born at the South, but having spent most of the last 25 years in the New England States. He became a preacher in 1815, and removed to Boston in 1818, soon after this church was gathered. Its number at the first organization was twentythree; it reported to the annual conference, (in June, 1827) eightyfour members, all colored persons. Previous to the year 1824, they met at a private house in May Street. In that year, 'by the combined liberality of the citizens and christians of different denominations,' they were provided with a chapel, in the same street, which

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was 'dedicated to the worship of the Most High God,' on Sunday, the 24th of October. This building is of brick, 40 feet by 25; the lower story accommodates a family, and a primary school for colored children; the meetings of the society are held in the upper room which is usually filled with hearers.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted Aug 5, 1807.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Rev. Caleb Blood	Oct. 5, 1807	June 5, 1810	—
2 Rev. Daniel Sharp	April 29, 1812		

Proposals for building another Baptist meeting-house were issued in August, 1806. A lot of land had been previously procured on Charles Street, part of which was given by the Mount Vernon Company, and the greater part purchased by the subscribers to the undertaking. Five members from the First and nineteen from the Second Baptist Church, united on the 5th of August 1807, and were regularly constituted 'as a separate church of Christ, by the name of the Third Baptist Church in Boston.' On the same day the house was dedicated. Rev. Dr Baldwin preached on the occasion. The sentiments of this church are Trinitarian, and the congregation is large.

The land on which this edifice is erected, and indeed the whole of Charles Street, was formerly covered with water at the flood of the tide in Charles river, and was formed of earth carried from the hill on its easterly side. The house is handsomely constructed of brick, 75 feet square, exclusive of the tower, on which is a cupola with a bell, the first used by a Baptist society in Boston.

PARK STREET CHURCH.

Constituted Feb. 27, 1809.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Edw. D. Griffin, D. D.	July 31, 1811	April 27, 1815	—
2 Sereno E. Dwight	Sept. 3, 1817	April 10, 1826	—

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
3 Edw. Beecher	Dec. 27, 1826	1832	—
4 J. H. Linsley	Dec. 5, 1832	1836	—
5 Silas Aiken	March 22, 1837		

The number of persons who first associated to form this church was 26, of whom 21 were dismissed from other churches, and 5 received by the council on profession of faith. The corner stone of their meeting-house was laid on the first of May. A plate, bearing the following inscription, was deposited in the southeast corner: sc. *'Jesus Christ the chief corner stone, in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord. This church formed February 27th, and this foundation laid May 1st, 1809.'* The house was dedicated to the service of God, January 10, 1810.

This edifice is delightfully situated at the bottom of Park Street, with the front on Tremont Street, and commands an entire view of the common and the scenery southwesterly beyond Cambridge bay. The tower is 72 feet in height, and 27 and 31 in breadth, of the Doric order. On each side of the tower is a circular vestibule of two stories, containing stairs to the galleries. This and the tower ornamented with 4 columns of 35 feet, and the vestibule is crowned by an elegant pediment and balustrade, and the windows and doors are enriched by 16 columns of the same order. The tower supports a square story for a bell, 8 feet high and 20 feet square, with 4 large circular windows, 8 columns on pedestals of the Ionic order, with corresponding pilasters, crowned by 4 pediments and cornices. On this stands an octagon, 25 feet high, and 16 from side to side, with 4 circular windows, ornamented with 8 Corinthian columns, with appropriate embellishments. This supports another octagon of 20 feet, 12 feet 6 inches from side to side, with the same number of columns and windows of the composite order. On this stands a base for the spire, 11 feet from side and 9 in height, with 8 oval windows. From this rises an octagonal spire of 50 feet with a collar midway, 9 feet 6 inches at its base, and

diminishing gradually to 18 inches at the top, crowned by a ball six feet above, with a vane representing a blazing star. The height of the vane from the street is 217 feet 9 inches, which is about 10 feet higher than the top of the State house.

This was the first new Congregational church formed since 1748. It professes a 'decided attachment to that system of the Christian religion which is distinguishingly denominated Evangelical, more particularly to those doctrines which in a proper sense are styled the doctrines of grace,' and adopts the Congregational form of government, as contained in the Cambridge Platform, framed by the Synod of 1648.

HAWES PLACE CHURCH.

First Meetings, 1810.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
Lemuel Capen	Oct. 31, 1827		

This society in South Boston originated in the desire of a few individuals, mostly members of the Rev. Dr Harris's society in Dorchester, to be accommodated with a nearer place of worship.* They were regularly organized as the First Congregational Society at South Boston, in the year 1810. They obtained an act of incorporation, with the style of the Hawes Place Congregational Society, February 1818, 1818.

Mr Thomas C. Pierce of the Methodist denomination, preached to them about two years. This society not being able to give him a compensation adequate to his support, he returned to the Methodists. Soon after this they engaged Mr Zephaniah Wood, the master of the public grammar school, to preach to them. He continued with them till his death in October, 1822.

* As early as June, 1807, soon after the annexation of Dorchester Neck to Boston, Mr John Hawes appropriated a piece of ground, on which a house for public worship was to be erected.



FEDERAL STREET CHURCH



OLD SOUTH.

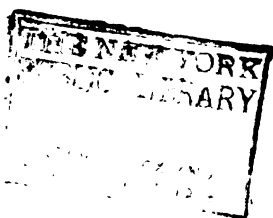


NEW SOUTH.



PARK STREET.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.



A church was regularly organized in this society, October 27th, 1819. With the approbation of the church, Mr Wood was ordained as an evangelist, by an ecclesiastical council convened at Weymouth, Nov. 14th, 1821. After his ordination, he stately administered the ordinance of the Supper, but sustained no pastoral relation to the church and society by virtue of it.

After the death of Mr Wood, the Rev Mr Capen was requested by the society to preach and administer the ordinances to them, and was regularly installed as their first minister, Oct. 31st, 1827. The society is now in a flourishing condition. They have a new and commodious church, built of wood, 60 by 46 feet, and funds sufficient for the support of the ministry, derived from the will of Mr Hawes.* The corner stone of the new church was laid July 25, 1832, with appropriate ceremonies. It was completed and dedicated January 1, 1833.

The following is the substance of the 'articles of faith and church government' adopted by the members of this society. First, 'We believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were originally written by men inspired of God; and we receive them as the only perfect rule of faith and our practice.' Secondly, 'In regard to our Ecclesiastical government and discipline, with our sister churches in this Commonwealth, we adopt the Congregational form, agreeable to the usages of the New England Churches.'

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

South Boston.

First Meeting, March 31, 1816.

Rector	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 John L Blake	June 1824	1833	
2 H. L. Connolly			

The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were celebrated for the first time, in that part of the town called

* Mr Hawes died Jan. 20, 1829, aged 88 years.

South Boston, on Sunday, March 31, 1816. For more than two years the congregation met in a school-house, and services were conducted by different clergymen and lay-readers. *St. Matthew's Church*, was consecrated on the 24th of June, 1818, by the Right Rev. Dr Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. It is situated on Broadway, and is a neat and commodious brick building. The expenses of its erection were chiefly defrayed by benevolent members of Trinity and Christ churches, with a view to the future wants of that section of the city. A service of plate for the use of the altar was presented by the ladies of Christ Church, and the pulpit, desk, and chancel were furnished with appropriate dressings, by the ladies of Trinity Church. The late Mrs Elizabeth Bowdoin Winthrop was a most liberal benefactor. Religious services were maintained in this church, by occasional supplies, but it was not till June, 1824, that the parish enjoyed the stated labors of a minister in full orders, when the Rev. John L. Blake became rector.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Incorporated Dec. 13, 1816

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
Hosea Ballou	Dec. 25, 1817		

The erection of a meeting-house for the *Second Society of Universalists* was proposed 'at a meeting of a number of members of the First Universal Society,' holden on Thursday, November 14, 1816. Preparatory measures were adopted, and they were incorporated December 13, 1816, 'by the name of the Second Society of Universalists in the town of Boston.' On Monday morning, May 19, 1817, the corner stone of the new meeting-house, in School Street, was laid, and a silver plate deposited, being the gift of Dr David Townsend, bearing the following inscription: '*The Second Universal Church, devoted to the service of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone, May 19th, 1817.*'

This house is a neat but plain brick building, without a steeple, 75 feet long and 67 broad. The dedication took place on Thursday, October 16th; Rev. Thomas Jones of Gloucester, preached on the occasion. October 21st, Rev. Hosea Ballou was unanimously invited to the ministry over this society, and his installation took place on Christmas day, December 25th, 1817. During the summer of 1837, this house underwent important alterations and improvements, giving to the front of the building an air of elegance. The unity of God is advocated by the pastor of this society.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Organized Aug. 15, 1818.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
Thomas Worcester	Aug. 17, 1828		

The Boston Society of the New Jerusalem was organized August 15, 1818. The members of this society are believers in the doctrines of the New Jerusalem as revealed in the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The three following are the principal doctrines of this church. Firstly, that God is One in Essence and in Person, and that he is the Lord Jesus Christ. Secondly, that the Word or Sacred Scriptures is Divine Truth, that it contains internal senses within the literal, by means of which it is adapted to all the various states of angels and men. Thirdly, man is regenerated and thus prepared for heaven by living according to the Ten Commandments, and by acknowledging that his power to will and do them is the Lord alone.

The meetings of this society for public worship were held in Boylston Hall; afterwards in the Pantheon, and the Lecture Room of the Athenæum. In 1831, they rented a very neat Chapel, erected by Mr T. H. Carter, in Phillips Place, Tremont Street, where they have since held their meetings.

UNION CHURCH.

Commenced in 1818.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Samuel Green	March 26, 1823		
2 Nehemiah Adams			

After the Essex Street Church, first so called, removed to Boylston Hall, a minority of that body continued to maintain worship in the Essex Street house.* On the 22d of March, 1822, they requested a 'regular dismissal from the majority, for the purpose of being formed into a regular church. This they received on the 5th of April, and on the 10th of June following, ten of their numbers, with two members of another church, were embodied according to the custom of Congregational churches. Having received an accession of members from the Old South and Park Street churches, and one from Braintree, the body adopted the name by which it is

* The Rev. James Sabine, (who came to Boston in July, 1818, from St. John's, Newfoundland, together with several members of a society over which he had been settled there,) gathered and organized a society, Jan. 27th, 1819, by the name of the Essex Street Church. Mr Sabine was at the same time recognized as its pastor. Their first meetings had been held in Boylston Hall, but the congregation increasing, arrangements were made for erecting this edifice in Essex Street. In the course of two years, some difficulties arose, which resulted in a vote, March 6, 1822, 'that this church think it necessary to withdraw from the house of worship in Essex Street, and that after this date they do meet for worship and communion in Boylston Hall.' Accordingly, on the following Sabbath they assembled there, and retained the name of *Essex Street Church* until Nov. 26, 1823, when they were acknowledged and received by the Londonderry Presbytery, and organized into their body. Thus they became the *Second Presbyterian Church*, (Mr Moorhead's having been the first) notwithstanding they were incorporated as '*The First Presbyterian Church in the city of Boston.*' The corner stone of their new house in Piedmont Street, was laid July 4, 1827, and was dedicated Jan. 31, 1828. In 1829, Mr Sabine renounced his sentiments, withdrew from the Presbyterian Society, and embraced the doctrines of the Episcopal Church. A majority of his society joined with him and aided in forming Grace Church. The building in Piedmont Street, in consequence of the breaking up of the Presbyterian Society, became vacant, and fell into the hands of eight individuals, who sold it to the Third Methodist Episcopal Church.

now known, of *Union Church*, on the 26th of August, 1822, and on the 26th of March, 1823, the Rev. Samuel Green was installed as their pastor. This society owns and occupies the house erected in Essex Street, of which the corner stone was laid June 26, and the dedication took place Dec. 1816. The property in this building is vested in the communicants, by a trust deed, which guarantees to them the right of choosing their own pastor, without the interference of any other body. This church is Trinitarian.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Originated in 1819.

Rectors	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Sam. F. Jarvis, D. D.	July 7, 1820	Aug. 22, 1825	—
2 Alonzo Potter, D. D.	Aug. 29, 1826	Aug. 27, 1831	—
3 John S. Stone, D. D.	June 19, 1832		

St. Paul's church was proposed to be erected by a subscription which was commenced in March, 1819. The corner stone was laid Sept. 4th with appropriate solemnities. The church was consecrated June 30, 1820, by the Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, assisted by the Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownwell, Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, with many of the clergy. Dr Samuel Farmar Jarvis instituted Rector, Friday, July 7, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Tremont Street, between Winter and West Streets, and fronts toward the Common. It is built of fine grey granite, and is an imitation, so far as respects the architecture, of a Grecian model of the Ionic order. The body of the church is about 112 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 40 feet high from the platform to the top of the cornice. The portico projects about 14 feet, and has 6 Ionic columns, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, of Potomac sand-stone, laid in courses. The base of the building rises 4 feet, and there is a flight of steps to the portico, extending the whole width of the front. The interior is

lighted by ten long windows, and has a chancel and organ gallery. The ceiling is a cylindrical vault, with panels which span the whole width of the church. Beneath the principal floor, there are commodious and well constructed tombs, secured in a manner to obviate any objection which fear, or experience, or observation may have suggested.

The interior of *St. Paul's* is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty, and the materials of which the building has been constructed, give it an intrinsic value and effect, which have not been produced by any imitations of the classic models, that have been attempted of bricks and plasters in other cities. The erection of this church may be considered the commencement of an era in the art, in Boston; and although from its situation it is somewhat obscured, the beauties it displays have already had a sensible influence on taste in architecture: and those who are aware of the importance of this art, in giving form to our city, will consider themselves under the highest obligations to the disinterested and high-minded individuals of the committee, by whom this church has been designed and erected, and will not withhold the meed of praise from the architect and artists, who superintended the construction of it.

CENTRAL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Society formed 1822.

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
Paul Dean	May 7, 1823		

The corner stone of this house of public worship was laid October 7, 1822. A silver plate was as usual deposited beneath it, on which the following was the principal inscription:—*He that built and sustains all things is Jehovah*—This house devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and to the promulgation of his great salvation through Jesus Christ, the chief corner stone, was commenced and this stone laid, October 7th, in the year of our Lord, 1822, of the Independence of the United States, the forty-sixth, and of the Institu-

tion of the city of Boston, the first.' The house was dedicated in the forenoon of the 7th of May, 1823, and in the afternoon, the Rev. Paul Dean, having recently dissolved his connection with the First Universal church, was installed as pastor of the new society. This edifice is situated at the corner of Bulfinch Street and Bulfinch Place. Its dimensions are 74 by 70 feet, and 35 high above the base. It is a brick building, and has two towers, one for the accommodation of the bell, and the other for symmetry.

The interior of this church is finished in a very nice manner. The pews are of the settee form, with mahogany rails and arms. It has three galleries trussed from the antæ in the corners, which support a vaulted dome ceiling; from the centre of which is suspended an elegant cut glass chandelier. The pulpit is of variegated maple, elevated on a pedestal of black and white marble. The whole was designed and arranged by Mr Solomon Willard, architect. There is a very full Sunday School, under the management of this society. This church embraces the doctrines as advocated by John Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in this country.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

South Boston.

Constituted December 10 1823.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
Prince Hawes	April 28, 1824	April 18, 1827	—
Joy H. Fairchild	Nov. 22, 1827		

In February, 1823, the Rev. Prince Hawes commenced preaching to a small congregation in South Boston. In the spring of that year, one of the members at his own expense erected a hall for their accommodation. On the 10th of December a church was organized, by the name of the Evangelical Congregational Church, consisting of 13 members. Mr Hawes was installed pastor of this church, April 28, 1824. The hall in which this society assembled became so

crowded that it was desirable they should be provided with a more convenient place for public worship. Benevolent individuals subscribed for the purpose, and they have built a house of brick, 70 feet by 50, every way commodious, but without galleries, except at one of the ends. The house was dedicated on the 9th of March, 1825. This church maintains the doctrine of the Trinity.

GREEN STREET CHURCH.

Constituted December 30, 1823.

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
William Jenks, D. D.	Oct. 25, 1826		

Under the patronage and influence of benevolent individuals associated as a society for the moral and religious instruction of the poor, a meeting was established at Parkman's Market, January 31, 1819. Public worship was regularly maintained half a day; and besides the particular classes, for which the meetings were instituted, it was found that a considerable number of persons assembled, whose circumstances rendered their attendance at the more frequented houses of worship inconvenient. Further exertions were therefore made for their accommodation, and a house was then erected on the west side of Butolph Street, known by the name of the MISSION HOUSE. It was dedicated July 5, 1821, and a church, consisting of 17 members, was constituted December 30, 1823.

In that house, Rev. Dr Jenks officiated as their minister, until he had gathered around him a body of friends who determined on the erection of a new church in Green Street. The corner stone of this edifice was laid April 8, 1826. In the progress of the building, a serious accident occurred. While the roof was raising, (June 13,) the fastenings gave way, the roof fell and knocked down part of the front wall and staging. Two persons lost their lives, and several others were severely wounded. The building was completed

and dedicated on Wednesday, October 25, 1826, and Dr Jenks' installation took place at the same time.

This edifice, in several respects, is different in its construction from any of our churches, and the preference to this style has been given by one whose accuracy of taste might be almost proverbial. The building is of brick, and has a vestry or chapel adjoining it, and opening into the body of the house. There is an extensive Sunday School connected with this church.

CHAMBER STREET CHURCH.

Constituted January 28, 1825.

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
Samuel Barrett	Feb. 9, 1825		

In the year 1823, several gentlemen conferred together on the apparent want of a new house of worship for the accommodation of the increasing population of the western section of the city. It was ascertained that the Rev. Dr Lowell's, the only Congregational society in that part of the city, comprised at that time about three hundred and fifty families, and that many in the neighborhood could not obtain suitable accommodations within a convenient distance. In view of these circumstances, a plan was originated for the erection of a new church, and in the course of a few weeks, two hundred and thirty shares were subscribed by ninety persons. In January, 1824, an act of incorporation was obtained under the title of 'The Twelfth Congregational Society in the city of Boston.'*

The corner stone of the new house was laid on the 10th of May. The dedication took place October 13th: Rev. John G. Palfrey preached on the occasion from Matt. xvi. : 3. On

* This society is in fact the eighteenth Congregational church formed regularly in Boston, and is the fifteenth of those now in existence; we know not why it is called the twelfth.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

the 19th December, Mr Samuel Barrett, from the Theological School at Cambridge, was invited by the Society to become their pastor. January 28, 1825, a church was constituted from the members of the society, and on the 9th of February, Mr Barrett was ordained. The society is Unitarian, and is considered flourishing.

BOWDOIN STREET CHURCH.

Constituted July 18, 1825.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
Lyman Beecher, D. D.	March 22, 1826	Sept. 1832	*
Hubbard Winslow	Sept. 26, 1832		

The church and society now worshipping in Bowdoin Street formerly occupied a Stone Church in Hanover Street; but after that building was consumed by fire, (which took place February 1, 1830,) the proprietors of that edifice sold the lot of land on which it was built, and such of them as usually worshipped in the "Hanover Church" united in building a new meeting house in Bowdoin Street, which they considered a more central and convenient location. The house was completed and dedicated June 16, 1831. Rev. Dr Beecher preached the sermon. By the plan of organization, adopted by the pew proprietors and members of the church, the church have the right in all cases, to select a pastor to be proposed to the pew proprietors, for their concurrence; if they concur a call is given by those two bodies jointly, if they do not concur, the church select again; the amount of salary to be paid to the pastor, and all other financial concerns, are controlled by the pew proprietors. The Society is incorporated by the name of '*The Bowdoin Street Congregational Society.*' The new house differs considerably in its construction from the old one.

The exterior of the house, including the tower and circular projection in the rear wall is 98 by 75 feet. The interior of

†Elected to the Presidency of Lane Theological Seminary.

the house, including a circular recess of 6 feet for the pulpit is 77 by 71 feet. The tower is 28 feet by 20, projecting 6 feet in front of the main wall. Height of the main wall 40 feet, that of the tower 70 feet.

The interior of the house is of a plain and neat construction, meeting the eye, as you enter it, with an unusual air of pleasantness, owing to its symmetrical proportions. The ceiling is elliptical, 36 feet in height in the centre, and 26 feet from the spring of the arch. The church rests on a basement of 12 feet in height, which is centred on either side through passages of 7 feet in width.

The house is lighted entirely with gas. The general style of the house is of *primitive Gothic*. It is built entirely of undressed granite, the tower and wings are built with solid walls, the sides are built with dimension stone filled in, the rear wall is composed of stone, of irregular form and dimensions.

The choir is furnished with a very superior and powerful organ of Gothic structure made by Mr Thomas Appleton, of this city. It is 23 1-2 feet in height, 13 1-2 feet in width, and 10 1-2 feet in depth, with 33 stops and 1400 pipes.

The music in this church is said to be of a very high character. It is under the direction of Lowell Mason, Esq. and the choir is composed entirely of young gentlemen and ladies of the society, who have voluntarily associated to conduct this interesting part of public worship.

PURCHASE STREET CHURCH.

Society formed 1825.

Minister	Settlement	Ex't	Age
George Ripley	Nov. 8, 1826		

The success which attended the erection of Chamber street Church encouraged the friends of Unitarianism to proceed and build another in Purchase Street, the next year. The corner stone was laid, September 7, 1825, with the

appropriate services, in the presence of about three hundred spectators. An account of the origin of the undertaking was read by the Rev. Mr Young, and an address by the Rev. Mr Ware. The dedication took place on Thursday, August 24th, 1826. The pulpit was subsequently supplied by Rev. George Ripley, who became pastor of the society, by ordination, on the 8th of November, 1826. A Church had been gathered previously to the ordination.

The whole plan of this edifice is neat, simple and convenient; and reflects great credit upon the taste and judgment of Mr Willard, the architect. It is built of rough hewn granite, and covers a space of 81 by 44 feet. It stands near the edge of the water, at the head of the wharf where the famous tea vessels lay on the memorable night of December 16, 1773, and where assembled the much noted "*Boston Tea Party*."

EBENEZER CHURCH.

Instituted January 19, 1826.

This church was instituted under the rules and regulations adopted by the colored community of New York, entitled the *Ashbury Connection*, by which we understand an Independent African Methodist Episcopacy, distinct from the General Methodist Conference. Rev. James Lee, their first minister, was ordained March 18, 1826, by Bishop William Miller, of New York. He relinquished the charge in 1828, and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Dutton. They have erected a commodious house of worship on the east side of Centre Street, West Boston, which is well attended.

FEDERAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Recognized July 18, 1827.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Howard Malcom	Nov. 1828	1836	
2 George B. Ide	Dec. 15, 1835		

The Federal Street Baptist meeting-house was opened for

religious worship, July 18, 1827. It is a neat and spacious brick edifice, 74 feet wide and 86 long. The interior is particularly chaste and pleasing. It has a basement story, containing a large and convenient lecture room, two vestry rooms for candidates to prepare for baptism, and two large Sunday School rooms, one of which is 70 feet long and fitted up with extraordinary adaptation to its object. In front of the pulpit is a baptistery, and in the choir is a fine organ. There are 117 pews on the lower floor and 34 in the gallery. The house has a cupola, and a bell weighing 1635 lbs. The corner stone was laid September 25, 1826. The land, on which the building stands, formed part of the garden of the late Hon. R. T. Paine, and cost nearly \$16,000. The church, consisting of sixtyfive persons, the principal part being members of the Baptist churches in the city, was organized and publicly recognized, on the day of the dedication. They had been, in the most harmonious manner, set apart as a *colony* for this purpose.

On the 9th of January, 1823, Rev. Howard Malcom, of Philadelphia, was installed, though he had however been settled as pastor some months previous. The congregation has grown with astonishing rapidity, and is now one of the largest in the city.

PINE STREET CHURCH.

Constituted September 1, 1823.

Ministors	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Thos. H. Skinner, D. D.	Ap. 10, 1828	Aug. 27, 1828	
2 John Brown, D. D.	Mar. 4, 1829	Feb. 16, 1831	
3 Amos A. Phelps	Sep. 13, 1832		
4 Artemas Boies			

The corner stone of a new Trinitarian church was laid, on the morning of June 20, 1827. The site of the house is on the east side of Washington Street, at the corner of Pine Street, directly opposite Warren Street. A church was constituted of fortyfive members to occupy this house, on Saturday, September 1, 1827, and the dedication took place on the

following Christmas Day. Rev. Dr Skinner, from Philadelphia, was installed, but the feeble state of his health compelled him soon to relinquish the station. The Rev. Dr Brown, was from Cazenova, New York. The Rev. Mr Phelps was formerly settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

The Pine Street Church is 71 feet in width, and 80 feet in length, with a pediment of 10 feet with a tower, and a bell weighing 1400 lbs. The whole exterior is a classic form, taken from the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The front is finished in the Grecian Doric style; the pediment is supported by six Doric columns. On the south side is a pleasant green. The house contains 181 pews. In the basement is a Vestry, 46 by 40, and a Committee Room, 27 by 20 feet. The inside work is done in a plain neat style presenting a beautiful appearance. The front gallery is furnished with a handsome clock.

SALEM CHURCH.

Formed September 1, 1827.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 Justin Edwards, D. D.	Jan. 1, 1828	Aug. 20, 1829	*
2 George W. Blagden	Nov. 3, 1830		
3 J. H. Towne			

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Trinitarian Church at the corner of Salem and North Bennett Streets took place July 17, 1827. Ninetyseven persons were formed into a church to occupy this house, at the same time that the Pine Street Church was formed, September 1, 1827. The dedication occurred on January 1, 1828, and the installation of Rev. Dr Edwards at the same time.

The body of the house is 74 by 71 feet. The vestibule projects in front about 12 feet, having circular flanks. The vestibule is finished in the centre with a pediment, corresponding in style to the covering of the house, which is simple *Tuscan*.

* Rev. Dr Edwards, on account of ill health, was at his own request, and by advice of council, dismissed.

The pediment is surmounted by a wooden tower 20 feet square, and rising about two feet above the apex of the main roof, and sustaining an octagon bell-tower, or cupola of the simplest *Ionic*, crowned with a plain hemispheric dome. The interior contains on the lower floor 134 pews, and in the gallery 46, making in all 180. The ceiling is a simple arch from side to side, springing from a projecting belt of stucco, which extends around the entire building. The arch is indented with recesses or block panels in the simplest style. The desk is of mahogany, resting upon six *Ionic* pillars with antique capitals, and appropriate entablature, and is ascended by circular stairs on either hand. The entire finish must be regarded as plain; yet in good keeping, and the several parts so disposed as on the whole to render it imposing, neat and elegant. The house was erected under the superintendence of Joseph Jenkins, Esq., who also was the architect. The house is furnished with a fine toned bell, weighing about 1500 lbs.

The Church consisted of the following number of members, November 1, 1832, viz: males 75, females 163, total 238.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Society formed 1827.

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
Mellish I. Motte	May 21, 1828		

Soon after the commencement of Pine Street Church, measures were taken to establish an additional Unitarian Society at the south part of the city. The site selected for their intended house of worship was on the east side of Washington Street, a short distance south of the 'Trinitarian Church. The corner stone was laid August 7th, 1827, and the dedication took place January 30, 1828. Rev. Mr Ware preached on this occasion, from John 17 : 17, the same text which Rev. Mr Knowles had taken at Mr Malcom's installation, a few days before. On the 21st of May,

Rev. Mellish Irving Motte was installed as pastor of the Society. Rev. Dr Channing preached on the occasion.

It is a large and commodious house, containing 124 pews on the floor, and 42 in the galleries. Its appearance is neat; the ceiling is flat, and is brought lower than in most other churches; the pulpit probably unites more excellencies in its construction than any other in Boston. Neither so high as in the old churches, nor so open as in some modern ones, it presents a front of good proportions, and affords ample room for all the clergymen who may be called to officiate on public occasions. It is situated in a recess, the wall of which is covered by drapery arranged with much taste, and through a door in which the minister may descend to the vestry. This is admirably planned, consisting of two large rooms connected by folding doors.

MARINERS' CHURCH, FORT HILL.

This church is under the charge of 'The Boston Seaman's Friend Society,' formed in January, 1828. Their object is to furnish regular evangelical ministrations for seamen, and to employ such other means for their spiritual and temporal welfare, as are contemplated by the national institution. Any person paying annually \$3, becomes a member. The payment of \$50 by a layman, of \$25 by a clergyman, or of \$20 by a lady or minor, constitutes them members for life. In 1832 there were 135 life members, besides a good number of annual subscribers, which by their reports, places the society in a flourishing condition. Meetings were held in the hall over the Arch on Central Wharf till 1830, when their church, which is situated in Purchase Street on the easterly side of Fort Hill, was completed. The church is opened every Sabbath at the usual hours for public worship, and is free for seamen—the body pews being expressly reserved for their accommodation. The building is of brick, 46 by 60 feet, and has a neat and appropriate tower.



FEDERAL ST. BAPTIST.



WEST CHURCH.

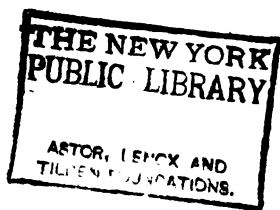


MASONIC TEMPLE.



MARINERS' CHURCH.

Drawn and Engraved for Bower's Picture of Boston.



BETHEL CHURCH AND BOSTON PORT SOCIETY.

North Square.

This society was formed in 1829, by the exertions of the Rev. E. T. Taylor, a Methodist minister. Arrangements were first made for the use of the Old Methodist Meeting-house in Methodist Alley, to accommodate the seamen, where Mr Taylor continued to preach to them till 1832. Under his preaching and particular care, the Society increased, and found means, through the liberality of merchants and others, to erect a very neat and commodious house of worship in North Square. The corner stone was laid October 3, 1832, with appropriate ceremonies. It is of brick, 53 by 78 feet, with a square tower. A blue flag is displayed here on the Sabbath, bearing the word, 'Bethel.'

The sailors are fond of going to this church, and of hearing Mr Taylor's discourses and exhortations. They evidently feel impressed with his benevolent and warm appeals to their hearts. Mr Taylor, though of the denomination of Methodists, is not sectarian in his creed, but is truly liberal in his feelings; and gentlemen of all sects who have assisted in this benevolent work, have a friendly and Christian fellowship with him personally, as a man and a religious teacher.

Besides the BETHEL, the *Boston Port Society* have set on foot for the benefit of seamen and their families, the following institutions:—The *Bethel Reading Room*, in the basement story of the Bethel, under the charge of a Superintendent, for the special benefit of seamen. The *Bethel Union*, a society made up of present or former masters and mates of vessels, and of sailors generally. One main object is, by means of a standing committee, to hear cases of complaint on the part of seamen, of injustice or harsh treatment, to adjust, if it be possible, without recurrence to an expensive litigation, such disputes as may arise between masters or owners of vessels and the men whom they employ; or if it

should be found necessary, to prosecute the sailor's legal rights at the Society's expense. The *Bethel Temperance Society*, composed of seamen solely, and formed on the principle of abstinence from all ardent spirits. The *Bethel Nautical School*, recently commenced in a room within the Bethel, under the care of Capt. Jacob Noyes. Its design is to afford instruction to young seamen, (if need be without charge,) in writing, arithmetic and practical navigation. There are two other institutions with which this Society is indirectly connected. The *Seamen's Aid Society* is a branch of the Boston Port Society. Its object is to benefit seamen, by affording them well made garments, at reasonable prices, and to employ the families of seamen in the making of the garments; thus dispensing charity in the form of wages. This is an admirable charity, and the beneficiaries are indebted for its origin, protection and fostering influence to benevolent ladies. By the annual report in February, 1837, the Society has received in subscriptions and donations, the sum of \$2,333, and from sales at the clothing store, \$5,560; have paid to workwomen, \$1,423; given in charity, \$426 25; paid for school for the daughters of seamen, books for library and school, \$200; for other expenses of the store, &c. about \$300. They had on hand, goods and garments at cost, to the value of \$3,450, being over \$1000 increase of capital during the year. The Hon. Theodore Lyman, Sen. has been a most liberal patron of this and other charitable societies. The *Savings' Bank for Seamen* was founded under the joint auspices of the Boston Port and Seamen's Friend Societies.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CHAPEL.

Ward Room, Common Street.

This meeting was established in Franklin Avenue, by the Massachusetts Episcopal Missionary Society in 1829, for the accommodation of the poor. Connected with this Chapel is a flourishing Sunday School. The sittings are all free. Missionary, S. McBurney.

GRACE CHURCH.

Formed May, 1829.

Ministers	Settlement	Exit	Age
1 James Sabine	Feb. 1829	1830	—
2 G. F. Haskins,	Oct. 10, 1830	Oct. 1831	—
3 Samuel McBurney	July, 1832	1833	—
4 Zachariah Mead	1834		
5 Thos. M. Clark, Jr.	Oct. 1836		

To give the germ of the enterprise which has resulted in the erection of this Church, we must go back to the year 1828, at which time the Rev. Alonzo Potter was the Rector of St. Paul's in this city. His ministry was attended with so much success, that in three years after his settlement, his church became full, and the idea was then first conceived by some members of his parish, of attempting the erection of a new Church in the westerly part of the city, and considerable attention was paid to a lot in Bowdoin Street, as a suitable location.

Before any decided measures had been taken to carry this plan into effect, two circumstances occurred which led the individuals who had been most active in the contemplated undertaking, to cease for awhile their efforts. One was, the movement of the proprietors of Trinity Church to rebuild, and the other was the determination of the minister and a majority of the members of the Presbyterian church in Piedmont Square, in the south part of the city, to apply to the State Convention of June, 1829, for admission into connection with the Episcopal Church, and they were organized and received under the name of Grace Church.

The unfavorable location and situation of the building occupied by this new parish, stood much in the way of ultimate success, and although a few zealous and devoted members of the other Episcopal Churches in the city, endeavored by personal effort and pecuniary contributions to aid in sustaining the undertaking, still others, who were equally

desirous of establishing another Episcopal place of worship, were satisfied that it was best to wait for a more auspicious beginning, particularly as it regarded location.

Early in 1832, the building in Piedmont Square, was given up, and a part of the parish with its officers, together with some members from St. Paul's and the other churches, commenced anew in a small wooden building in Bedford Street, which they occupied until August, 1833, when they removed for better accommodation to Boylston Hall.

In October, 1834, they determined to make an effort to build a church, and considering it very important that it should be located in a situation where it would best accommodate a large surrounding population, the westerly part of the city was again fixed upon as best suited to the purpose.

A subscription for shares was soon opened, and in the course of about two months, a building fund was obtained sufficient to secure the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

The subscribers met for organization on the evening of 31st December, 1834, when a building committee was chosen and authorized to proceed in the work with full powers. An act of incorporation was obtained in January, 1835, under the title of 'Grace Church in the city of Boston.' The lot on which the church now stands in Temple Street, comprising about 6500 square feet, was purchased, and a contract made with Messrs J. Washburn and brothers, for the erection of the present edifice. The parish removed from Boylston Hall to Amory Hall, corner of Washington and West streets in February, same year, which they continued to occupy as their place of worship, until the new church was completed.

The contractors commenced operations in March following, and reached the main floor in June, on the 30th day of which month, at six o'clock in the morning, the corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, with suitable and impressive services, and in the presence of a large and attentive audience.

The exterior length of the building, including the towers, (which are of the octagonal form) is 87 feet, breadth 68 feet; the height of the basement story, divided into two large rooms for lectures, Sunday school, &c. is 9 1-2 feet in the clear; the height from the main floor above the basement to the centre of the main arch, is 45 feet; an arch is thrown over each of the side galleries which is intersected by arches opposite the three windows on each side, and resting on each side upon four cluster columns of 24 inches diameter. At each end of the church, spiken arches rest upon four parts of columns of the same size, making at the sides and ends, sixteen in all. The main central arch is 78 feet in length, and of the depressed Gothic style, and is ornamented with bold rib work, with plaster rosettes, &c. at the intersections. The base on each side rests upon an ornamental cornice which is supported by one section of the cluster columns. The centre window in front is 36 feet in height, and the two side front windows 22 feet. The side windows of the church are 25 feet. The front of the church, except the pinnacles and battlements, is constructed of Quincy granite,—the towers and buttresses being laid in regular courses, and the remainder of rubble-work. The stone work of the towers is 67 feet in height, and the pinnacles 28 1-2 feet, making the entire elevation 95 1-2 feet. The stone work is carried 18 feet around each corner, and the remainder of the sides and the rear, are of brick. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the chancel, with the reading-desk and communion table in front, and these, together with the railing around the chancel, (which is constructed of Gothic panel work,) and the capping of the pews, are made of black walnut. The number of pews on the floor is 106, and 18 in each side gallery, total 142. The organ, by Mr Thomas Appleton, is a model of the front of the church, and the spaces occupied by the windows give suitable openings for the reception of the front pipes, besides which, there are three ornamental pipes between each of the four belts on the

towers, making nine on each tower. While building, permanent arrangements were made for lighting the church with gas by substantial iron tubes, which are laid throughout the building, and concealed within the floor and pillars.

On the 14th of June, 1836, the church was consecrated by the bishop. In October following, the Rev. Thomas M. Clark was elected Rector, and was instituted on Sunday evening the 13th of November.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

This society was formed in April, 1830, at South Boston. Their meetings were first held in a hall fitted up for the purpose, under the ministry of the Rev. Benjamin Whittemore. The society has erected a very neat house for their accommodation. The dedication and installation took place April 10, 1833.

SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN UNION AND PROGRESS.

This society, which is somewhat unique in its character, was organized 19th of May, 1836, under the preaching of its present minister, Rev. O. A. Brownson. Its first meetings were held in Lyceum Hall, Hanover Street; but since the first Sunday in July, 1836, it has met regularly in the large lecture room in the Masonic Temple. This society is considered as yet but a mere experiment. It is not connected with any other society in the city, belongs to no particular denomination of Christians, but sets up in the main for itself. Its aim is, to bring all Christian denominations to unite in the sublime sentiment of love to God and man, and to engage in earnest to promote progress in theology, morals, politics, and society. Mr Brownson himself has been for some years, and is still connected with the Unitarians. The peculiar views of the society, and its aims, may be seen in a work by its minister, entitled, 'New Views of Christianity, Society and the Church. Boston: 1836.'

THE WARREN STREET CHAPEL



Was erected by certain gentlemen of Boston for the benefit of the families, and especially the children connected with Mr Barnard, in his ministry at the southerly part of the city. The corner stone was laid July 23d, 1835. The building was dedicated January 31st, 1836. It contains a commodious and pleasant hall, extending through the second story, four school rooms, eight apartments intended for the residence of the pastor, and a large room for the library and the cabinet of natural history.

A Sunday school is held at the ringing of the first bell, morning and afternoon, each Sabbath. At the close of the school the children assemble in the chapel for religious services and instruction adapted to their wants and comprehensions. The seats are open for all who wish to join the audience.

The children are visited during the week at their homes. They meet occasionally on week days with their teachers, to

walk into the country, or to pass a few hours in innocent recreation at the chapel.

A sewing school is provided on Saturday afternoons. There are two evening schools for boys, and two afternoon schools for girls each week, intended for those who may be in want of a common English education, and not in a situation to attend the other schools of the city. Instruction is also given in vocal music and linear drawing.

Besides the library attached to the Sunday school, a collection has been formed of two thousand volumes, as the nucleus of a future free library and reading room. A cabinet of natural history is in the process of formation. There is a garden connected with the building.

A series of tracts is published for the children and for others to whom they wish to send them. The estate is held by trustees for the proprietors. Most of the services of the teachers in the various departments are gratuitous. Such salaries and other expenses as are necessary are provided for by contributions solicited and received by a standing committee appointed at the yearly meeting of the friends of the institution.

A course of lyceum lectures is established for each winter, one or two concerts are given in a season, and the publication of occasional works has been commenced, to meet some of these expenses. The details of arrangement and operation chiefly devolve upon an association incorporated by the legislature of 1836-7.

The building was erected for children. Its chief hopes rest upon their tender and early years, their susceptible and docile character, their freedom to a great extent from prejudice and evil habits. It would anticipate the days of indifference, disbelief, or sin. It aims to secure the child's first impressions, and connect his earliest and pleasantest associations with all that is true in faith and right in action. The institution is pledged to no party. Its object is, to diffuse intelligence, happiness and virtue, and hallow them

with the spirit of Christianity. It would use the simplest means of influence and instruction. It would hold its end as accomplished should the principles it would inculcate be found to follow its pupils through whatever changes the providence of God and their own inclinations may hereafter lead them.

FITTS STREET CHAPEL.



Minister	Ordained	Exit	Age
Frederick T. Gray	Nov. 1834		

In the year 1826, a number of gentlemen who were connected together under the title of the 'Association for Religious Improvement,' and who for some years previous had been in the practice of holding religious meetings among the poor in different sections of the city, procured the use of an upper room of a building in Merrimack Street, for the purpose of holding stated religious meetings for the poor, and others of the less favored classes in the neighborhood. The

religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr Tuckerman, who was the first, and for years the only Minister at Large in our city. The inconvenient and comfortless condition of the room, which was crowded, led to the erection in the year 1828 of a wooden chapel in Friend Street, placed in the hands of trustees for the '*Free Religious Instruction of the Poor*;' the funds for the erection of which were obtained by subscription from benevolent individuals. Dr Tuckerman's health obliging him to relinquish preaching, Rev. F. T. Gray succeeded him in 1833, who continued to officiate in this chapel, till the year 1836, when the Howard Sunday School, connected with the chapel, having become very large, the interest in the religious services having greatly increased, and the building being inconvenient and not large enough to accommodate the school and the worshippers, another effort was made to procure some commodious building in a central place, where regular services should be held on the Sabbath, suited to the wants and capacities of those whom it was desirable to bring under this ministry. This effort was crowned with signal success; and the generous contributions of many benevolent individuals led to the erection of the Pitts Street Chapel. The corner stone was laid with appropriate services in which clergymen of three different denominations took part, on the morning of July 7th, 1836. On the 13th of November following, the house was dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, on which occasion clergymen from four different denominations took part. The plan of the building was drawn by R. Upjohn, architect, which has given great satisfaction. It is a neat brick edifice, 44 feet wide and 74 long, and cost with the land, \$16,000. On the lower floor are two small rooms, used for the Sunday school and Parish libraries and for teacher's meetings, &c. On this floor is also a fine commodious room occupied on the Sabbath by the Howard Sunday School, connected with which are three hundred and fifty children. The chapel is in the second story; there are seventyfour

pews, and a commodious singing gallery. It is immediately under the patronage of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and receives from them its support. Clergymen of every denomination are invited to preach by the pastors of the Free Chapels, where the poor can hear the Gospel, 'without money and without price.' The Fraternity at present employ three ministers, Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Rev. F. T. Gray, Rev. John T. Sargent.

NORTHAMPTON STREET CHAPEL.

Minister	Ordained	Exit	Age
Rev. J. T. Sargent	Oct. 30, 1837		

In July, 1837, a Sunday school was formed, and chapel services commenced, in a small but commodious building in Northampton Street. There are about 100 children connected with the school, and the chapel is well attended.

FIRST FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Constituted July 16, 1835

Minister	Settlement	Exit	Age
Charles Fitch	May 24, 1836		

The Free Church system, as pursued in New York and other places, having proved eminently successful, it was deemed desirable by several individuals that it should be introduced into this city. A meeting was called for that purpose, when a covenant and a code of bylaws were adopted and signed by fiftysix individuals, belonging to the Pine Street, Union, Salem and Bowdoin Street churches, who were recognized as the 'First Free Congregational Church in Boston,' by an Ecclesiastical Council convened at the Essex Street Church, July 16, 1835. The Church commenced their meetings for public worship in Ritchie Hall. After a few months they removed to Congress Hall; and subsequently to Amory Hall. The Marlboro' Chapel Corporation have built a church for their accommodation in the rear of the Marlboro' Hotel. The building is 100 feet long

and 72 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole. The basement contains a large vestry and two other rooms, capable of holding about eight hundred persons. The church will seat eighteen hundred persons, and may be considered a very desirable lecture room. The attic is divided into fifty-six sleeping chambers, which are connected with the hotel.

FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH.

This society was formed in 1834, by members from Pine Street, and other Trinitarian churches. By arrangement with the Boston Academy of Music, they hold public worship in the ODEON. The Rev. William M. Rogers, of Townsend, was installed their pastor, August 13, 1834. Sermon by Rev. Dr Skinner.

THE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

Has been formed, and their meetings are held in Boylston Hall. This society is under the care and ministry of the Rev. Otis A. Skinner.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELIC PROTESTANT CHURCH.

During the last six years a considerable number of Germans have collected in Boston. About 1834, a German gentleman residing in this city, commenced holding meetings for religious instruction with those of the German Protestant population, who felt disposed to make an effort to collect a society. The attempt proved successful, and in the fall of 1835, application was made to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York, for a minister. Steps were immediately taken to comply with this request, and the Rev. Henry J. Smith, Professor of Theology at Hartwick Seminary, was appointed. He arrived in Boston in May, 1836. The congregation rapidly increased, and a Church was organized. The congregation numbered, at first, about eighty individuals; there are now more than two hundred,



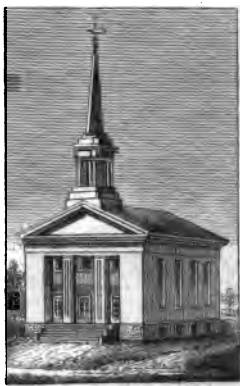
NEW NORTH.



FIRST METHODIST.

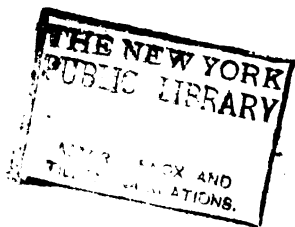


QUINCY TEMPLE.
Quincy.



FIRST BAPTIST.
Chelsea.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.



including the church, which counts one hundred and fifty communicant members. The society at first worshipped in a small school-house in Dedham Street, but in December, 1836, the city government granted them the use of the Ward room, on the ground floor of the Franklin School-house, in Washington Street, above Dover Street.

There is a fair prospect of collecting a large society of German Protestants, as the emigration to this city is rapidly increasing. The congregation at present under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr Smith, consists of members from the Lutheran, Reformed, and Evangelic churches. Its style and title is: *The First German United Protestant Evangelic Church in Boston.*

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH,

Hanover Avenue.

This Society was formed in 1835, in the building formerly occupied by the Methodists. Its present number of members is eightyfive. Rev. Timothy C. Tingley, pastor.

MAVERICK CHURCH,

East Boston.

The Maverick Church was instituted May 31st, 1836. Early in the spring of 1836, a few individuals were impressed with the importance of having the preached Gospel established in this place. A meeting was held on the 8th of May for the purpose of consulting upon this subject. This meeting was attended by four individuals. It was unanimously voted, to invite an Ecclesiastical Council for the purpose of organizing a Church. The Council was convened on the 31st day of May, and said Church was instituted, with four male and seven female members. There being at this time no building (except a private house) in which said Church could hold public meetings, the four persons alluded to built a vestry, 24 by 30 feet, and on the first Sabbath in July it was

opened for a Sabbath school and public worship. The congregation consisted of about thirty persons, and gradually increased until the house was nearly filled. Measures were taken to procure a meeting-house; and on the 19th day of July, 1837, the house was dedicated, and the Rev. William W. Newell was installed pastor of said Church and Society. The congregation consists of about one hundred and fifty persons.

The house stands on the corner of Maverick and Havre Streets; is 48 by 64 feet. The style is elegant, though not expensive—has a tower, pyramids and steeple. The interior is modern, has one gallery, mahogany pulpit, two aisles, and sixtyeight pews on the floor.

OTHER CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES,

Assembling at different places in the city for public worship, besides those we have already enumerated, would have been more fully recorded, had our information enabled us to do so. A missionary station is supported at a hall in Milton Street by the Evangelical Society for the Promotion of Piety and Morality, and by the Boston Baptist Female Society, for missionary purposes; at which place there is preaching on Sunday evenings.

There is a branch of the Second Baptist Society established at South Boston, who have a very neat and convenient house, in which they hold their meetings; and the Methodist Society also maintain a meeting occasionally at the extreme south part of the city. The Free Will Baptists hold divine worship in Lyceum Hall, in Hanover Street. Meetings are occasionally held in the Chapel in Friend Street. Meetings are also held in the Mission House in Butolph Street;—making the total number of worshipping assemblies *sixtyeight*, within the limits of Boston.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

This Association have opened a Reference Office in the room hitherto known as the 'Office of the Visitors of the

Poor,' in the rear of the Savings Institution, Tremont Street. An Agent devoted to the service, has been procured, who attends at the Office from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The general object of this society is indicated by its name. While our city is distinguished for its churches, and chapels, and schools for moral and intellectual instruction; and while we have a multitudinous array of institutions for the punishment of crime, the reformation of young offenders, and for the relief of sickness, impotence and want, — the labors of this new association may seem to some unnecessary — mere acts of supererogation. But by many it is thought otherwise. This society hopes to do something for the benefit of those who are already paupers, by directing them to proper employment, encouraging them in habits of industry, sobriety and economy, and to a reliance on their own efforts, rather than on eleemosynary aid. They hope to do more, by the same means, for friendless strangers in the city, and for such as are on the verge of pauperism. But their greater hope is to do good for the morally exposed children of the poor and unfortunate — children that are not in school or any regular employment — perhaps strolling idly about the streets and wharves, learning deceptive arts, practising beggary and petty theft, fitting for a life of dependence and crime. Some of these must necessarily be disposed of for a time in the various institutions established by public beneficence for the support, education and reformation of poor, neglected, and wayward children and youth. But it is believed that a large proportion of them may be placed, with the consent of relatives, in good families in town and country, beyond the reach of the temptations and influences that lead to ruin, and without severely taxing public or private charity. Many juvenile delinquents may doubtless be saved from future infamy, by simply withdrawing them from unfavorable associations, and placing them in respectable families, where they will be trained to good habits. It is not intended to resort to any harsh or coercive measures. While they intend to act efficiently to suppress

beggary and imposition, they wish to act with kindness. This society does not design to interfere with any existing civil organization or associated plans of benevolence. Neither do they intend to operate with any reference to sectarian or party motives. Their object is to do good to the poor and friendless ; not to build up or pull down, any sect or denomination.

It is designed to make the Reference Office a place of general information for the poor and friendless — where they may be pointed to particular employment suited to their capacity and wants — encouraged in good habits — where they may receive useful hints in domestic economy, and where those in absolute need of pecuniary relief may be directed to appropriate charities. And it is hoped that benevolent individuals and all who take an interest in the best good of the community, will visit the office and afford the Agent such information and suggestions as may promote the objects in view.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND.

It may be interesting to some to know how it happened, that the first burial ground opened in Boston, was located in the very heart of what is now the city. Among those that came to settle here with the 'Massachusetts Company,' was Mr Isaac Johnson, the richest man of all the planters. It was he that persuaded Gov. Winthrop and the rest of the company to cross the Charles river from Charlestown, and settle on this peninsula. Mr Johnson chose for his lot the land now bounded by School, Tremont, Court and Washington Streets. 'Tradition locates his house about the centre of the northeast side,' near the present site of the new Court House. According to his desire, he was buried at the 'south-east corner of the lot, and the people exhibited their attachment to him, by ordering their bodies to be buried near him.

This was the origin of the first burying ground in Boston.

There are many dilapidated stones, with curious, though indistinct mementos of a former race of inhabitants. The tomb of Gov. John Winthrop, who died at the age of 62, in the year 1649, is an interesting relic. Samuel Parkman, Esq. distinguished as an eminent merchant, and the late Judge Thomas Dawes, who will long be remembered for wit and useful talents, among thousands of others, are entombed here.

The monumental marbles, to which we referred (p. 132) within the chapel, are sacred to the memory of members of the families of Apthorp, and Shirly, and Vassall. The former is surmounted by a sculptured urn; the two latter by busts of excellent workmanship. The inscription on the tomb of Vassall has some historical allusions which particularly entitle it to a place in this work.

'Sacred to the memory of Samuel Vassall, Esq. of London, merchant, one of the original proprietors, of the lands of this country; a steady and undaunted asserter of the liberties of England. In 1628, he was the first who boldly refused to submit to the tax of tonnage and poundage, an unconstitutional claim of the crown arbitrarily imposed: for which (to the ruin of his family) his goods were seized and his person imprisoned by the Star Chamber Court. He was chosen to represent the city of London in two successive parliaments, which met April, 13, and Nov. 3, 1640. The parliament in July, 1641, voted him £10,445 12 2 for his damages, and resolved that he should be further considered for his personal sufferings; but the rage of the times and the neglect of proper applications, since, have lost to his family only the honor of that vote and resolution. He was one of the largest subscribers to raise money against the Rebels in Ireland; all these facts may be seen in the Journal of the House of Commons. He was the son of the gallant John Vassal, who in 1588, at his

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

own expense, fitted out and commanded two ships of war, with which he joined the Royal Navy to oppose the Spanish Armada. This monument was erected by his great grandson, Florentine Vassall, Esq. of Jamaica, now residing in England, May, 1766. W. Tyler, sculpsit, London.'

COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND.

The stranger will view the ancient burial ground, on the summit of an eminence at the north part of the city, with deep interest. Thousands of bodies are probably buried on this small piece of ground. An infinite variety of head stones slabs, and decayed monuments, are presented to the eye, in great apparent confusion. One circumstance is observable here, which shows more perfection in the art of sculpture, nearly two centuries ago, than at later periods. Heraldic devices, on some ancient family tomb stones, are beautifully executed, and are still in fine preservation; while the lettering and other operations of the chisel, on the grave stones, present the rudest specimens of the art. Among the modern monuments, one of white marble, erected over the remains of Dr Charles Jarvis, who died 1807, is worthy of notice. On one side is the following record:

' Charles Jarvis died Nov. 15, 1807, aged 57 years; a physician — a statesman, and an honest man, whose dignified deportment and sublime eloquence, unbounded philanthropy and other virtues, endear his memory to his fellow citizens.'

SNOW-HILL STREET CEMETERY.

This is a new burial, recently laid out on the northwest side of Copp's Hill, divided from Copp's Hill Burial Ground by Snow-Hill Street. This yard is intended exclusively for the erection of tombs.

GRANARY BURYING GROUND,

So denominated from the circumstance of the town granary or public bread store house, having formerly stood within the

inclosure. Many monuments of granite, marble, &c. but principally of slate, are in a good state of preservation.

The CENOTAPH erected to the memory of Dr. Franklin, stands over the tomb in which repose the remains of both of his parents. This Monument was erected by a few citizens of Boston, in 1827, and the ceremony of laying the first stone was witnessed by a number of citizens, among whom were the governor and lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, and other officers of the government, the officers and many members of the Mechanic Association. An address was delivered by Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, which consisted principally of an interesting sketch of the life and character of Franklin. A piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription, and the Franklin School Medals, were placed under the stone. The monument is a pyramid, 25 feet high, and formed of blocks of granite of about six tons weight each, taken from the Bunker Hill Monument quarry. It was erected under the directions of Mr Willard, the architect.

A beautiful white marble monument, of superior workmanship, over the remains of Gov. Sumner, who died 1799, is a prominent object. Gov. Bellingham, renowned in the history of the colony of Massachusetts, was entomed on the west side of this yard, Dec. 7, 1672. The family of Bellingham being extinct, at the death of Gov. James Sullivan, who died Dec. 10, 1803, the selectmen of the town of Boston presented it to his family, and a new monument, consisting of two marble slabs, the uppermost supported on pillars, was erected, on which the original obituary notice of Gov. Bellingham was transcribed. The tombs of the celebrated Dr John Jeffry; Peter Faneuil, who presented the Market House to the town of Boston, — whose portrait may be seen in Faneuil Hall; — the Rev. Joseph Eckley and Judge Sewall, all of whom were distinguished men, whose histories are intimately interwoven with the history of the city, may be recognized in the Granary.

COMMON, OR BOYLSTON STREET BURYING GROUND.

There is nothing remarkable in the general appearance of the monuments of this ground, to excite the antiquary. It may be found at the south border of the Common, facing Boylston Street. The Catholic friends improved this ground considerably in former years.

SOUTH BURIAL GROUND,

Opened and first improved in 1810, is located on the south side of Washington Street, at the south end of the city, near Roxbury. This has undergone so many excellent improvements under the devoted attentions of the superintendent of burial grounds, S. H. Hewes, that it has become the *Pere la Chaise* of the city. Trees and shrubbery are planted, and such regularity observed in the construction of tombs, and in the ranges of graves, as to meet the approbation of the citizen as well as stranger. There is one very large tomb near the centre, expressly for children.

At South Boston, there is the South Boston burial ground, belonging to the inhabitants, having eight tombs, and one at the House of Industry, having six tombs. A Catholic burying ground is connected with St. Augustine's chapel, South Boston.

CEMETERIES.

One under Christ Church, North-end, having forty tombs.

One under St. Paul's Church, Tremont Street, having seventyone tombs. There is an elegant monument in this, erected to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was slain on Bunker Hill — his remains are entombed here.

One under Trinity Church, having fiftyfive tombs.

One under Park Street Church, having thirtynine tombs.

One under the Stone Chapel, having twentyone tombs.

One under St. Matthew's Chapel, having fiftynine tombs.

Twentynine in the Stone Chapel yard.

One hundred and twentytwo in Copp's Hill yard.

Sixtysix tombs in Copp's Hill new yard.

Thirtyfour in Charter Street, new ground.

One hundred and fortynine in Boylston Street yard.

Two hundred and three in the Granary yard.

Six in the House of Industry yard, South Boston.

Eight in the South Boston burial ground.

One hundred and fortyeight in the new yard on the neck.

Twenty-two in Snow Hill yard.

Total number of tombs, one thousand and seventytwo.

As a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Boston, and one of great attraction to the stranger, it may be proper in connection with this subject, to say something here of

MOUNT AUBURN,*



Situated on the southerly side of the main road between Cambridge and Watertown, about five miles from Boston.

* A work entitled the "The Picturesque Pocket Companion through Mount Auburn," illustrated with upwards of 70 engravings, by N. B. Devereux, is in progress and will appear early this year, — to which work the reader is referred for a more full account of this celebrated place.

It has become the *Pere la Chaise* of this country, and is one of the most delightful spots ever selected for the repose of the dead.

This tract of land was formerly known by the name of Stone's Woods, and subsequently by that of *Sweet Auburn*. It was purchased by the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society** in 1831, and includes about 100 acres, extending from the road, nearly to the banks of Charles River. The consecration of this ground took place Sept. 24, 1831, with great ceremony. An address suited to the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Judge Story. A portion of the land, situated next to the road, and now under cultivation, constitutes the Experimental Garden of the Society. The inner portion, which is set apart for purposes of a *Cemetery*, is covered throughout most of its extent, with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of kinds. This tract is beautifully undulating in its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep shadowy valleys. A remarkable natural ridge with a level surface runs through the ground from southeast to northwest, and has for many years been known as a secluded and favorite walk. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn in the plan, is one hundred and twentyfive feet above the level of Charles River, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of the Charles River, with the cultivated hills and fields rising beyond it, and having the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. The village of Cambridge, with the venerable edifices of Harvard University, is situated about a mile to the eastward. On

* This society is composed principally of practical farmers, residing in the vicinity of Boston. Their meetings and horticultural exhibitions are held in the city.

the north, at a very short distance, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody and irregular shores. Country seats and cottages seen in various directions, and especially those on the elevated lands at Wattertown and Brighton, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene.

The grounds of the Cemetery have been laid out with intersecting avenues, so as to render every part of the wood accessible. These avenues are curved and variously winding in their course, so as to be adapted to the natural inequalities of the surface. By this arrangement, the greatest economy of land is produced, combining at the same time the picturesque effect of landscape gardening. Over the more level portions, the avenues are made twenty feet wide, and are suitable for carriage roads. The more broken and precipitous parts are approached by foot paths, which are six feet in width. The passage ways are smoothly gravelled, and are to be planted on both sides with flowers and ornamental shrubs. Lots of ground, containing each three hundred square feet, are set off as family burial places, at suitable distances on the sides of the avenues and paths. The perpetual right of enclosing and of using these lots, as places of sepulture, is conveyed to the purchasers of them, by the Horticultural Society. About two hundred of these lots have been sold at \$60 each, and an additional sum received in premiums for the right of choice. A substantial fence, seven feet high, is carried round the whole tract, having for its principal entrance a gateway, finished in the Egyptian style, twentyfive feet high, and including in its plan two apartments for the use of the porter and other attendants. A public lot is inclosed, on one of the avenues, in which single interments are permitted on the payment of \$60 for each. The price of a lot, with the liberty to use one foot in width on each boundary, for the erection of a wall or fence, is \$60. A number of,

elegant monuments of marble and granite are erected, and others are in progress. Among which is one



TO
HANNAH ADAMS,
 HISTORIAN OF THE JEWS
 AND
 REVIEWER OF THE CHRISTIAN SECTS,
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
 BY HER FEMALE FRIENDS.
 FIRST TENANT
 OF
 MOUNT AUBURN.
She Died Dec. 15, 1831.
 AGED 76.

On entering through the gateway, the first object that presents itself in passing up Central Avenue, is the

TOMB OF



JOHN GASPAR SPURZHEIM,

The distinguished phrenologist, who died in Boston, October 10, 1832.* In passing through the various avenues, and in viewing the great number of monuments already erected, the eye will rest on many a cherished name, dear to friends and our country. 'Nature made this retreat romantic — art has rendered it beautiful, — the Creator formed it lovely — man has made it sacred !'

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The plan for erecting a monument to the memory of Washington, in Boston, first originated with gentlemen who had been associated with him in early life. A meeting was call-

* Spurzheim was born Dec. 31, 1776, at Longwick, Prussia. His monument was erected by his friends in Boston.

ed, and a society organized, under the title of the *Washington Monument Association*, April 27, 1811. The measures, adopted to raise funds, were made with a view first to erect an equestrian statue; but finding the amount collected would be insufficient for that purpose, it was changed to a pedestrian statue. The amount raised by subscription was only \$8,038 34; but by the good management of the board of trustees, this sum was increased by interest to \$16,313 24, by the time the statue was finished. It cost, together with the pedestal and the temple in which it is placed, a little more than \$15,000. It is the work of *Chantry*.

As the visiter enters the State House at the south front, he beholds the statue, through the arched passage way that leads from the Doric hall to the apartment where it is placed. It is free to the public at all times, with the exception of Sundays, Thanksgiving and Fast days, on which the house is closed, in obedience to an order of the General Court.

It is said many who have often seen Washington at various periods from the commencement of the war of the Revolution, to his retirement from the presidency, and who have carefully examined the statue, are unanimous in their opinion of its strong resemblance to the great original, particularly at the period of time which the statue is intended to commemorate. It was first uncovered for public inspection on the 26th of November, 1827, in presence of the Trustees of the Association, who held a special meeting on the occasion, at the State House, in the Hall consecrated to the memory of the Father of his Country.

At this meeting, it was *Voted*, that the Trustees of said Association, by virtue of the powers vested in them, do hereby confide, and trust, as well as the said edifice, erected at their expense, as the noble statue, the work of the first artist in Europe, to the care and patriotism of the government of the State of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the citizens of said State, to all future generations, *with the following provisos*, that the said room shall never be appropriated to

any other use, or the exhibition of any other monument, or work of art, than the Statue of Washington; and that in case the edifice, of which the hall of Washington forms a part, shall at any future time cease to be used for the purposes to which it is now devoted, the Trustees, or their successors, or on failure of them, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston, shall have a right to take possession of the statue aforesaid, and of its pedestal, and to remove the same to any other situation *within the city of Boston*, which they may deem appropriate.

The Authorities of the State signified their acceptance of the statute on the 8th of January, 1828, when it was '*Resolved*, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth accept the Statue of Washington upon the terms and conditions on which it is offered by the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, and entertains a just sense of the patriotic feeling of those individuals, who have done honor to the State by placing in it a statue of the man, whose life was among the greatest of his country's blessings, and whose fame is her proudest inheritance.'

MILITARY.

The militia of Boston, which has always held a high rank in point of discipline and good order, consists of three regiments, composing the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Massachusetts Militia. By the laws of this State, persons are enrolled from the age of 18 to 45 years, and the annual inspection takes place on the first Tuesday in May, when the rules and articles are publicly read to the companies. There are attached to this Brigade, three companies of Artillery, one company of Light Dragoons, called the National Lancers, ten companies of Light Infantry, and an excellent band of music.

The Laboratory, near the southwest corner of the Common, supplied by the State, is well furnished with artillery of dif-

ferent calibre, and every necessary appendage in complete readiness; and, at three hours notice, Boston can bring into the field a larger and better train of artillery, than could have been produced from the whole State at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The following companies, by permission of the City Government, keep their armories in Faneuil Hall, which are neatly fitted and arranged in the best of order.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This company is composed mostly of commissioned officers, was founded in 1637, and incorporated, 1638. Its two first and principal members were Capt. Robert Keayne and Major Gen. Robert Sedgwick, both of whom were, before their emigration, members of the Honorable Artillery Company in London. Many of the early members were highly distinguished in office, in the various towns of the Colony of Massachusetts. The roll book shows that it was extremely diffused and the list of officers from year to year confirms the fact that it was widely useful in those days in the Colony. After the accession of *Cromwell*, probably but few of the most distinguished Puritans came to this country, and therefore, the roll does not exhibit much annual accession of members; but after the restoration it appears the members increased, and the company prospered until Sir Edward Andros's arrival, when it was temporarily dissolved, and revived again immediately on his deposition. Several of the early members were distinguished men in England as well as here, and several, on returning to England, were appointed to high offices in *Cromwell's* army.

From 1691 to 1774, the company continued its operations, and was greatly beneficial in the diffusion of military knowledge. Its prosperity during that period was marked by alternate years of great success and severe depression. During this period they disposed of their lands in Rutland and Dunstable. The village near the Nashua Factories is on the

same premises, it is believed. They sold those lands about 1730, having previously leased them eleven years successively for a barrel of cider annually, but they never received the payment until after our revolutionary war, during which their meetings were again suspended, and revived just before the Shay's rebellion.

Their numbers and prospects have, again, since that time, varied. Their friends have augmented, their discipline has uniformly incorporated the improvements of the age from time to time, and now stands highly respectable. They have borne on their roll, officers of every grade from Governors, Lt. Governors, and Generals, to Ensigns, and no small number of privates of every profession and occupation.

On the first Monday in June, according to charter, this company celebrate its anniversary by attending religious exercises at church, and by a public parade on the Common, in presence of the Governor, Lt. Governor and members of the Council.

INDEPENDENT CADETS.

Instituted 1786.

This company composes the Governor's Guard, and is not subject to any other duty than to attend his Excellency.

INDEPENDENT BOSTON FUSILIERS.

Instituted May 11, 1787.

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Instituted, 1798.

WINSLOW BLUES.

Instituted, 1799.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Instituted, 1803.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.**SOUL OF THE SOLDIERY.**

Instituted, March, 1805.

This company is formed of non-commissioned officers belonging to the different companies in Boston, and consequently does not, as a body, constitute any part of our military force.

RANGERS.

Instituted, 1812.

NEW ENGLAND GUARDS.

Instituted, 1812.

CITY GUARDS.

Instituted, 1821.

MECHANIC RIFLEMEN.

Instituted, March 21, 1831.

LAFAYETTE GUARDS.

Instituted, 1834.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.

Instituted, 1836.

PULASKI GUARDS.

South Boston.

Instituted, 1836.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The puritan spirit of our ancestors was transfused into the first and second generations which succeeded them : nothing like the fashionable amusements of our day found any countenance with them. The first attempt, in 1750, to establish a theatre in Boston, was followed by a law of the Province, prohibiting theatrical exhibitions under penalties. During the siege, the British entertained themselves with amusements of a theatrical sort in Faneuil Hall. From that time no traces are discovered of a theatre in Boston till 1789, when

the newspapers contained intimations of a design to establish one. An effort was made to repeal the prohibitory laws, which proved unsuccessful, and the expedient of exhibiting plays under the title of *Moral Lectures*, was adopted in the fall of 1792. The patronage afforded to these exhibitions was so liberal, that the plan of erecting a commodious brick building, purposely for a theatre, was easily carried into execution. This was the commencement of the

BOSTON THEATRE,

Situated on the corner of Federal and Franklin Streets. This building, when first erected, was 140 feet long, 61 wide, and 40 feet in height. In 1824, an addition was made to the west end of the building, of about 12 feet, with corresponding improvements in the interior. It was first opened Feb. 3, 1794, with the tragedy of Gustavus Vasa Erickson, the deliverer of Sweden, under the management of Mr Charles Stewart Powell. In consequence of a misunderstanding between Mr Powell and the proprietors, J. S. Tyler was appointed to the management, but not succeeding, he relinquished, and was succeeded by John Brown Williamson. The following memoranda show the various changes and incidents that have taken place in the house, and will serve as reference for the lovers of the drama.

Mr Williamson having failed as manager of the Federal Street Theatre, it was taken by Messrs Barrett and Harper, in 1797. During the season this Theatre was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Feb. 2, 1798. Messrs Barrett and Harper applied for the use of the Haymarket Theatre, and were refused.*

* The friends of Mr Powell raised by subscription, a sum sufficient to build of wood the Haymarket Theatre, which was said at that time to have been 'the most spacious and convenient ever erected in America.' It was located in Tremont Street, near the lower end of the Mall, near Avery Street, and was opened Dec. 26, 1796. This Theatre was discontinued in the course of a few years. The citizens in the neighborhood, aided by the proprietors of the Boston Theatre, raised by subscription a sum sufficient to purchase and remove the building.

The theatre having been rebuilt, was opened under the management of Mr Hodgkinson, Oct. 29, 1798. The pieces performed were a prelude, called 'The First Night's Apology, or All in a Bustle,' 'Wives as they Were,' and the 'Purse.'

April 29, 1799. — Mr. Hodgkinson having failed in the Federal Street concern, removed the company to the Haymarket Theatre, which he opened with the 'Stranger,' and 'Plymouth Rock.' This was the last season Mr Hodgkinson performed in Boston.

Oct. 1799. — Theatre opened under the management of Mr G. L. Barrett, with the comedy of 'Laugh when you Can.' Mr Barrett failed before the season expired.

Oct. 27, 1800. — Theatre opened under the management of Mr Whitlock, who, after experiencing a loss of about \$4000, relinquished the concern. This season introduced to a Boston audience the celebrated Mrs Jones.

Nov. 30, 1801. — The Theatre was opened under the joint management of Messers Powell and Harper. 'The School for Scandal' and 'Poor Soldier,' were the entertainments.

Oct. 27, 1802. — The theatre opened under the management of Mr Snelling Powell, with the 'Poor Gentleman' and 'Purse.' The theatre continued under the sole management of Mr S. Powell, until Oct. 1806, when it opened under the joint management of Messrs Powell, Bernard, and Dickinson (since Dickson,) who continued it till 1811, when Mr Bernard relinquished his part, and Messrs Powell and Dickson retained the management of it for eleven years. During the season of 1806, Mr Caulfield and Mrs Stanly, both excellent performers, were engaged by Mr Bernard in England for the Boston Theatre. Mrs Stanley first appeared as Letitia Hardy in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and Mr Caulfield in the part of Rolla in 'Pizarro.' Signor Cipriane, Ballet Master, &c. and Mr Vining, a Vocalist, were likewise brought out from England by Mr Bernard that season. In 1816—17, Mr Dick-

son retired from the stage, and has performed only twice since; in April, 1819, he appeared in the character of Hardy in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and Oglow, in 'Timour the Tartar,' for Mrs Powell's benefit; and in May, 1821, he performed Sir Robert Bramble, in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Will Steady, in the 'Purse,' and Tag, in the 'Spoiled Child;' this was likewise for the benefit of Mrs Powell, who was prevented from appearing before her friends on that occasion, in consequence of the decease of Mr Powell, which occurred on the 8th of the previous month.

Mr Dickson, although he retired from the stage, continued in the management. The season of 1817 commenced under the joint direction of Messrs Powell, Dickson and Duff: this connexion continued for three years, when Mr Duff relinquished his share in the concern. Under their management, the celebrated Edmund Kean, first appeared in Boston, and was received with unbounded admiration. The tickets were bought up at unheard of prices, and, being sold at public auction, the surplus above the regular price was devoted to charitable purposes.* It was on this occasion that Kean pronounced that high compliment upon Boston, of being 'The Literary Emporium of the Western World.' His first appearance was on Monday, Feb. 12, 1821, in the character of Richard III. and the cash receipts were \$1,072 27. His first engagement of nine nights, gave him \$3,302 68, and his second engagement of seven nights, \$2,148 58; making the total receipts for sixteen nights, \$5,451 26. At the termination of this engagement he left Boston in high credit; but on his return, towards the close of the theatrical season, (the novelty having worn off,) he met with a rather cooler reception. There was no contention for tickets, and the display of beauty and fashion was not so splendid as before. He was an-

* The sum realized and appropriated in this way, from the sales of eight nights, was no less than 2,660 dollars and 25 cents.

nounced for Monday, May 21, to play 'King Lear,' but on account of his *non-arrival*, it was postponed to Wednesday the 23d. The cash receipts were \$469 62 1-2. On Thursday, the 24th, he appeared as Jaffier in 'Venice Preserved,' and the receipts were only \$187 87 1-2. The next day he was announced to appear in 'Richard III,' but from the appearance of the house before the time of beginning, he declined dressing for the part, and when it was time to raise the curtain, he peremptorily refused to act, and left the theatre on account of the few persons then in it. Kean quitted the city ~~some~~ *ceremonie* next morning for New York, and very speedily embarked for England, with imprecations showing his contempt for America, and every thing connected with it.

After the decease of Mr Powell, the management devolved upon Mr Dickson, (for Mrs Powell, who was principally interested, and himself,) aided by Mr Kilner, as Acting Manager; this continued until the expiration of their lease from the proprietors, in May, 1824. The next season, Messrs Kilner and Finn undertook the management, for themselves and Mrs Powell, on a lease of three years.

In 1825 Kean again returned to this country, to seek the favor and countenance of the American people, whom in his days of glory he had derided. Having been permitted to appear in New York, he ventured to make an engagement here, and was announced to appear in 'Richard III,' on Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1825, but the public indignation was so strongly excited, by his previous misconduct, (not only here but in England,) that they determined, much as they admired his talents, that he should never perform in Boston again. The tickets were all sold, and the house was crowded at an early hour. When the curtain rose a tumultuous uproar pervaded the Theatre, until Mr. Finn, one of the managers, came forward and intimated by signs and words that Mr Kean wished to make an humble apology in person to the audience. This intimation, though not heard, was sufficiently understood to excite the mingled shouts of Kean's friends and his oppo-

nents. Kean however came forward, and with his hat under his arm presented himself to the audience, bowed most submissively, and remained some moments in the posture of supplication; his countenance exhibited the paleness of shame, fear and despair. There was a desire expressed by some of the audience that he should be heard, but the opposition was so loud, that whether they were more numerous or not, they carried their point, and Kean, after remaining upon the stage a minute or two, withdrew amid a shower of nuts, cake and other similar missiles. While this pantomime was performing within the theatre, a numerous concourse of people had gathered in the streets, around and near the house, anxious to know how affairs proceeded within: most of them drawn thither from curiosity, and some, no doubt, bent on mischief, for great numbers forced their way into the house, despite of doorkeepers and constables. Kean was thus driven from the stage, a general riot ensued, and damage was done to the theatre, chandeliers, &c. to the amount of near \$1,000. The cash taken for this night was \$943 50. The theatre was closed for repairs until Monday, December 26, when it re-opened with 'George Barnwell,' 'Rumfustian,' and 'Forty Thieves.'

Those who rejoiced in the result of this experiment upon popular feelings, (for such it certainly was,) so far as regards the expulsion of Mr Kean, equally regretted the occurrences which took place after he had retired from the theatre. Those who calmly consider the circumstances, we are confident will be far from agreeing with those who joined in the outcry that Boston had disgraced its name by these proceedings.

During the recess in 1826, the theatre underwent extensive repairs and alterations. An entire new front on Federal Street, with an elegant saloon, was erected, and many other improvements were made. The season commenced on the 25th of September, with the 'Dramatist' and 'Raising the Wind,' the parts of Rapid and Jeremy Didler by Mr Stanley,

his first appearance here. Mr Pelby having returned from England, was engaged for a few nights, and his reception was highly flattering. During the season Mr Macready, the celebrated tragedian, made his first appearance before a Boston audience, and was received with marked approbation; tickets were also sold on this occasion at auction.

Before the expiration of Messrs Kilner and Finn's lease, measures were put in operation which resulted in the erection of the *Tremont Theatre* in 1827.

The Boston Theatre opened in 1828, under the management of Mr Charles Young, for the Proprietors. This season proved a most unfortunate speculation. The opposition was carried on between this and the Tremont Theatre with great spirit and with great loss. Stars were engaged not merely on their own terms, but frequently at much more than their modesty would permit them to ask. Second rate performers, both male and female, had their hundred dollars per night! Neither our limits or inclination permit us to give a detailed account of the opposition; suffice it to say, both parties having sustained heavy losses,* became tired of carrying on the war, and a kind of compromise took place. The lessees of the Tremont Theatre engaged the Federal Street house for three years, with the privilege of continuing it a fourth year, at an annual rent of \$3,000. No regular theatrical performance took place in it, from the commencement of their lease until Nov. 1832, when it was reopened for a short time at reduced prices of admission. A new lease was granted by the trustees to the corporation of the Tremont Theatre for five years from July, 1833, at a rent of \$3,500 per annum. After this the house was closed as to

* During this season the proprietors of the Boston Theatre were assessed (to meet the losses) first 100 dollars, and then 500 dollars per share, which on sixty shares, made their total loss \$36,000 dollars. It is but justice to add, that they kept up the high credit of the establishment, by promptly meeting all demands against it. It is said the loss of the lessees of the Tremont Theatre nearly equalled those of the Federal Street house.

theatrical exhibitions, and leased to the society of Free Inquirers; and before the expiration of the lease arrangements were made by the Boston Academy of Music, to occupy the premises for a term of years. The Academy made extensive alterations in the house, and changed its name to that of the **ODÉON**.

WASHINGTON THEATRE,

Erected in the Washington Gardens on Tremont' Street in 1819, was first called the *Amphitheatre*, and afterwards the *City Theatre*. At first the managers of the Boston Theatre were interested in the performances, but in a short time the control over it passed into the hands of several amateurs, and the institutions became in some sort rivals to each other. The house was constructed so as to answer for a Circus, and was several times opened for equestrian performances. It was taken down in 1829.

TREMONT THEATRE.

This theatre, from its location and construction, is considered the most popular in Boston, and receives patronage from the most wealthy and fashionable. The project for establishing this house was set on foot by Mr William Pelby, who with others, believed that the time had arrived when something should be done to raise the character of the Boston stage; and it would seem that no sufficient effort could be made on the part of the proprietors of the Boston Theatre to convince all concerned, that a new theatre was not demanded by the public voice. Meetings were held, and a company formed in February; proposals were advertised for a plan, on the first of March; the work immediately commenced, and the corner stone of the *Tremont Theatre** was laid on the

* In the selection of a title, the trustees gave general satisfaction, as the name of Tremont had become nearly extinct through the various alterations in our city. It was the first English name given to Boston, and is of native origin. Shawmut presented to the view of the emigrants who first located at Charlestown, the ap-

morning of the 4th of July, 1827. The building rose with a rapidity almost unexampled; the exterior was nearly completed and the interior was ready for the reception of company on the evening of Monday, September 24th, and was opened under the management of Mr Pelby, who had become lessee of the house. The entertainments selected were the comedy of 'Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are,' concluding with the farce of 'The Lady and the Devil.' After a brilliant overture composed and arranged by Mr Ostinelli, the curtain was drawn up, and displayed a most splendid scene, when Mr W. R. Blake came forward and delivered the Prize Address.

The general form of this edifice is that of a parallelogram, fronting upon Tremont Street, the extent of which front is 79 feet, depth 135 feet. About 75 feet in the rear, the stage part of the building is widened about 12 feet, making a jog upon each side. The front is of Quincy and Hallowell granite; the side walls are of brick, and 18 inches in thickness. The front is in imitation of the Ionic order, with 4 pilasters and 2 antæ, one on each angle, supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated on a basement 17 feet. The height of the pilasters is 25 feet 4 inches, including their bases and caps; their width 3 feet 3 inches, projecting one foot from the wall. The height of the pediment is about 18 feet from the level cornice to the ridge. There are 3 wide arched doors in the basement, and 2 windows, one at each corner, to light the ticket offices. On entering the arched doors in front, there opens a wide hall, from which a flight of steps ascends to the dress circle boxes, and here are the lobbies for the promenade, and separate drawing rooms, communicating with an elegant saloon in the centre. The archi-

pearance of three large hills; one in the north, one far to the east, and another forming the whole western extremity of the peninsula. On the last, which refers to Beacon Hill, were three lofty and majestic eminences in a contiguous range. The combination of these circumstances doubtless gave rise to the name Tremont.

fect was Mr Isaiah Rogers. The prices of admission are \$1 to the boxes, 75 cents to the third tier, 50 cents to the pit, and 25 cents to the gallery.

At the close of the first theatrical season, Mr Pelby withdrew from the management and relinquished his interest in the lease of this house to an association of gentlemen, who opened it on the 1st of September, 1828, under the management of Lucius Junius Booth. During the summer, the interior of the edifice underwent very extensive alterations, particularly that part of it designed for the accommodation of the auditory — effectually remedying every defect which experience and observation had pointed out. For elegance, comfort, commodiousness, and perfect adaptation to its proper object, this theatre may challenge comparison with any similar establishment in the Union. Towards the close of the season Mr Booth withdrew from the Tremont, and the stage management passed into the hands of Mr Alex. M. Wilson, who retained it until the close of the following season. Mr Richard Russell then succeeded as manager, and commenced on the 6th of September, 1830. Under his direction, Master Burke made his first appearance (Jan. 31, 1831,) in Boston. An unparalleled excitement prevailed to witness the personations of this precocious genius. He played twentyfive successive nights to full and fashionable houses. During his engagement, tickets were sold at auction, at advanced prices; which, not unfrequently, fell into the hands of speculators, who found purchasers at enormous profits.* This extraordinary youth was confined to no particular range of character; he excelled both in the tragic and comic scene, besides possessing un-

* On this occasion the sums paid above the regular price of tickets amounted to 2,283 dollars: and from an estimate made by a gentlemen, who has been an observer of these things, it is made to appear that not less than 15,000 dollars had been paid to speculators and others, above the regular prices of admission, to gain access to the performances of Master Burke and Mr Kean.

common musical abilities, as evinced in his astonishing performances on the violin.

In July, 1831, the management was transferred to Mr G. H. Barrett. The first year under his control, was very auspicious, and was decidedly the most successful season which for years had marked the progress of theatricals. The establishment, in 1832, continued under the superintendence of this gentleman. The engagements for the season, attached some importance to the history of the Tremont Theatre, in consequence of the introduction of *Operas* in a style of excellence hitherto unattempted. These musical entertainments, considering the combined strength of talent with which they were brought forward, form an era in the annals of our stage. The leading vocalists were Mr Sinclair, Mr Horn, Mrs Austin and Miss Hughes.

Mr Thomas Barry, having taken a lease of this house, opened it on the 2d of Sept. 1833; — since which time, under his management, the high character of the Theatre has been maintained.

NATIONAL THEATRE,

Corner of Portland and Traverser streets.

In 1831, Messrs W. and T. L. Stewarts erected a small wooden building for equestrian performances; it was opened in February, 1832, under the name of the *American Amphitheatre*. This continued open for a short time only, when a lease was made to Mr William Pelby for three years. Mr Pelby made very extensive alterations and improvements to accommodate it to dramatic performances, and opened on the 3d of July, as a half price house, under the name of *Warren Theatre*. The success attending this enterprise enabled Mr Pelby to purchase the building, and about 16,000 feet of land, and in the summer of 1836 the present edifice was erected on the same spot, and opened on the 15th of August. Under Mr Pelby's management this establishment has thus far met with peculiar success. His policy is to depend upon the pro-

duction of original pieces, and the efforts of a well selected stock company, which, with few exceptions, have been American. The scenery is of the highest order, and the business of the stage well directed. Mr C. A. Eaton made his debut at this théâtre, and here Mr F. S. Hill's early labors were eminently successful. Mr J. S. Jones has written and produced on this stage *thirty* pieces, embracing every department except tragedy.



This theatre, planned and erected by Mr William Washburn, is 120 by 75 feet, exclusive of the saloons, refreshment rooms, &c., which are contained in an adjoining building, 20 by 60 feet, fronting on Traverse Street, and communicating with the lobbies. The leading architectural features are Doric presenting broad pilasters with slight projections on the front, which support an unbroken entablature and a pediment, 18 feet high at each end. The roof is covered with slate and zinc, and is surmounted by an octagonal *lantern*, 12 feet in diameter and 18 feet high, having a window on each of its sides. The structure is covered on the exterior walls with cement, in imitation of granite, which gives an uniform and beautiful appearance. The interior comprises a pit, with 500 seats, three tiers of boxes, with 335 seats each, and a gallery with 200 seats. The

saloons, lobbies, refreshment rooms, &c. are spacious, convenient and well ventilated by large windows on the two streets and in rear. The boxes have five rows of seats each, and are accessible from both streets, affording, in case of fire or other cause of alarm, ready egress from the house. The main roof is supported by 18 hard pine pillars, 36 feet high and 10 inches square, which also support a portion of the boxes, and divide them from the lobbies. The remaining boxes are supported by 2 octagonal pillars of the same material, 9 inches in diameter. The main ceiling is a single arch, of 55 feet span, rising within 9 feet of the ridge. The gallery is entirely above the level cornice of the building, having an arched ceiling which rises five feet higher than the main ceiling, and is ventilated by a large round window placed in the centre of the tympanum. The procenium presents an opening 40 feet wide and 33 feet high. It is composed of pilasters, having ornamented capitals and bases, which support a beautifully enriched arch, crowned with the American eagle. The depth of the stage is 61 feet. The circle of boxes is so arranged, that in every part of the house a full view is had of the stage. The decorations are in good taste. The lower tier of boxes is adorned with paintings of the battles of the United States Navy; the second tier bears the arms of the States, and the upper parts have appropriate scenes from the Iliads.

The price of tickets are for box, 75 cents; third tier, 50 cents; pit, 37 1-2 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

LION THEATRE.

The estate formerly known as the Lion Tavern, in Washington Street, having been purchased by the New York Zoological Institute, was converted into a spacious theatre within 'two short months;' and was opened January 11, 1836, under the stage management of Mr Barrymore. Equestrian performances being a novelty in the city, this theatre was patronized to a considerable extent in its commencement. On the 9th of

February Mr Ingersoll took the stage management, Mr Barrymore that of acting manager, and Mr Buckley equestrian manager. The season was closed on the 29th of April.

The second season was commenced on the 7th of November following; Mr Harrison, acting manager; Mr Collingbourne stage manager, and Mr Buckley as leader of the equestrian department;—the whole was under the direction of Mr R. Welsh. This management continued until February 2, 1837, when Mr Welsh withdrew and the season closed. Mr Buckley then assumed the management and re-opened the house, at reduced prices, on the 7th of the same month, and closed it again on the 12th of April following.

On the 15th of May, Mr Cook, with his celebrated equestrian company, opened here, and continued till the 25th of July. It was re-opened by Mr Houpt and others on the 2d of August, and was closed again on the 25th of the same month.

MUSEUM.

We find that the first movement towards a Museum in Boston, commenced by exhibiting a few wax figures at the American Coffee House, in State Street, about the year 1791. Mr Daniel Bowen was the proprietor, who moved his curiosities to a hall over a school house in Bromfield Street, where it took the appellation of *Columbian Museum* in 1795. January 15, 1803, just as it had become profitable to the proprietor, the whole was nearly destroyed by fire. Mr Bowen began another collection at the corner of Milk and Oliver Streets, the following May, and in connection with W. M. S. Doyle, erected an edifice in 1806, five stories high, near the Stone Chapel, to which the museum was removed, and company received on Thanksgiving evening, 27th Nov. The whole fabric, together with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire, Jan. 16, 1807. Another building, which is now called the *Columbian Hall*, was erected by Mr Bowen, on the same ground, and ready for visitors June 2, 1807. This collection

was sold to the proprietors of the New England Museum, Jan. 1, 1825, for about \$5000, and this closes the history of the first museum in Boston.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.



No. 78 Court Street.

This museum was first opened on the 4th of July, 1818, from which time the collection has been constantly accumulating. It is conducted by E. A. Greenwood, Esq. under the provisions of a charter, granted by the legislature in Feb. 1818, and owned in shares. It commenced with the collection, formerly owned by the late Mr Edward Savage, and called the *New York Museum*, for some time kept in *Boylston Hall*. The *New Haven Museum*, the *Boston Museum*, *Market Museum*, *Columbian Museum*, and also the collections of the late *Linnean Society*, have been successively purchased and added to this establishment, together with the continual accession of such curiosities as could from time to time be obtained from all other sources. It is now very large, and occupies two spacious halls and several other commodious apartments in the extensive block of buildings on Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street. This establishment was considerably damaged by fire on the 14th Feb.

1832, which rendered it necessary to close it for about four months, to make necessary repairs and alterations. The whole interior was refitted in an elegant style, with many new and curious additions. It was re-opened on the 4th of July, 1832, and now receives extensive patronage. Price of admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

This is an exhibition of paintings and curiosities, opened in 1834, in Union Street.

ANNIVERSARIES.

New Year's Day is not observed by the inhabitants generally as a holiday, though to particular classes of people, it is. There is always a service at the Catholic Church on this day, commemorative of the Circumcision.

General Election.—The first Wednesday in January, when the Legislature convenes, is called the General Election. After organizing the government, the General Court march in procession from the State House, under escort of the Independent Cadets, to the Old South Church, where a sermon is delivered by one of the clergy, appointed at the previous session.

Washington's Birth Day.—The discharge of heavy artillery, morning, noon and night, on the 22d of February, by military companies, recalls to recollection the services of '*The Father of his Country.*' Public and private entertainments, such as dinners, balls, appropriate exhibitions and extra theatrical amusements characterize this day.

Fast.—A Public Fast, generally in the month of April, is observed throughout the State, in compliance with a proclamation of the Governor and Council. This is a day of religious solemnities, strictly observed in Boston,—shops and stores being closed, and services held in all the churches.

May Day.—This awakens many youthful associations, but is only retained in this place as a *festival morning* by the force of custom.

Artillery Election is the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and occurs on the first Monday in June. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the members of the Council, after hearing the annual sermon pronounced, attend first the dinner and then the parade on the Common. The festivities of the day are finished by the Governor's conferring commissions of the officers elect of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

The Seventeenth of June is observed as the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by military parade on the memorable height.

Independence.—That which is most important in its object, in bringing annually into recollection the struggle of our forefathers for the great charter of liberty, is the national anniversary on the *Fourth of July*. On the return of this day, which affords to millions of freemen an opportunity to express with gratitude and with one voice, the numberless blessings independence has brought in her train to this republic, the citizens relinquish their private employments to mingle in the wide ocean of national felicity. The day is ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon from our numerous hills. At an early period the military corps parade—people arrive from all parts of the country to partake in the festivities; and when the day proves pleasant, the streets are thronged with citizens and strangers of all ages and sexes, arrayed in their best apparel, with joy animating their countenances. Here processions are formed, orations delivered, political and religious, and such other demonstrations given of the love of country as becomes a free people.

Squantum Feast.—This is a celebration in commemoration of an Indian Treaty. The entertainment is composed entirely of articles taken from the ocean, and is served up on

a promontory called **SQUANTUM ROCK**, in **Dorchester Bay**, about five miles from the city. It usually occurs some time in August.

Commencement, Harvard College.—This takes place on the last Wednesday in August, at Cambridge. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Council, with distinguished citizens and strangers, leave the city in procession at an early hour to attend the exercises of the Graduating Class, and witness the conferring of degrees. The exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society take place the day following.

Brighton Fair.—An interesting exhibition of cattle, agricultural improvements and domestic manufactures is usually held in Brighton, in October—the particular day fixed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

General Training in Boston, usually occurs in October, when there is a grand military display and review of all the troops in the county of Suffolk.

Thanksgiving.—Agreeably to a good old custom of our forefathers, a day is set apart by proclamation of the Governor, as a day of Public Thanksgiving. It commonly occurs at the close of November, and is observed as a religious festival—services being held in the different churches, and the day being ended by an interchange of good feelings between families and relatives, over tables which are loaded with the richest bounties of our country.

November Election.—The choice of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, takes place on the second Monday of November, annually.

Christmas.—The celebration of the 25th of December, is beginning to be more religiously observed by all denominations of Christians.

HOTELS.

Perhaps there is nothing which so obviously indicates the rapid growth and prosperity of our city, as the very

great increase in the number, size and accommodations of our public hotels. The erection of the *Tremont House* gave the first impulse towards improvement in these important establishments; the good effect is not only realized in this city, but in every principal town and city in the country.

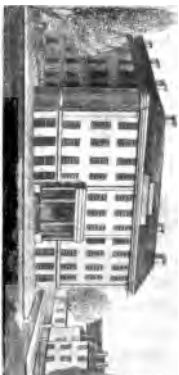
TREMONT HOUSE.

The public spirited gentlemen, who resolved that Boston should have a hotel equal at least to any in the United States, accomplished their object with a liberality, taste and skill, that merits the thanks of the citizens, and the warmest approbation of the stranger. The Tremont House is a splendid ornament as a piece of architecture, and amply supplies what is a desideratum in the character of an excellent inn. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with interesting ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1828, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and was superintended in its erection by William H. Eliot, Esq. and Mr Isaiah Rogers, the architect. It was opened on the 16th of October, 1829, by Mr Dwight Boyden. It is now kept by Messrs Leverett & Tucker, who maintain the well-earned reputation of the house.*

This occupies a front on Tremont Street of one hundred and sixty feet. Its height above the level of the area (which is excavated in front and on Beacon Street,) is sixty-two feet.

Two wings extend from the principal building in front, the most northerly of which fronts on Beacon Street, and is 84 feet long by 34 wide. The southerly wing, 110 feet long by 40 wide, terminates westerly in a front, on Tremont Place, which opens from Beacon Street, and affords a private entrance to apartments intended for the accommodation of families and individuals who occupy suits of rooms.

* The Tremont House may be considered the seminary for educating 'hosts,' to take charge of the leading establishments in the country. As a proof, we would refer to the popular Stetson, now of the Astor House.



TREMONT HOUSE.



NORFOLK HOUSE.



DUNSTER HILL MONUMENT.



NANTUXET HOTEL.

Drawn and Engraved for Bennett's Pictures of Boston.

The house is three stories high in front, and four on the wings, exclusive of the basement story. The front and two circular ends facing Beacon Street and open ground south of the building, are of Quincy granite, and surmounted by an entablature, copied in part from the Choragic Monument, supported by Antææ at each extremity.

The portico is of the same material, 37 feet 6 inches long, by 7 feet in width, and 25 feet 6 inches high. Four fluted columns, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base and six diameters high, support the roof of the portico, the proportions of which are precisely copied from those of the Doric Portico at Athens, with the exception that the portico of Tremont House, is di-triglyph, the intercolumniations being nearly equal.

The whole number of rooms is one hundred and eighty. The south wing contains ten private parlors on the first and second floors, having one or more chambers attached to each. The dining room is in the north wing, and is about seventy feet in length by thirtyone feet in width, the height being fourteen feet. Besides the private parlors in the south wing, there are six large rooms in front which are intended for the accommodation of clubs and parties. Every pair of these rooms are connected by sliding doors, one being intended for a drawing room, the other for a dining room. The length of each of these apartments is thirty feet, the width twenty, and the height of those on the first floor fourteen. In addition to these, there is a large reading room and a general drawing room, and two small parlors in the front part. The principal entrance is nearly opposite the Tremont Theatre, and besides this and the entrance from the court in the rear, there is a third private entrance on the south side about thirty feet from Tremont Street, to which access is had by means of a walk, which extends the whole length of the south wing.

The general management and attendance of the hotel all correspond with the beauty of the furniture and magnitude of the edifice. A writer who made it his residence in 1832, tes-

tifies, 'that for comfort, good cheer and the extent of its accommodations, it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any similar establishment in the world.'

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

Kept by Mr D. S. Locke, is situated in Congress Square, on the site of the Old Exchange, and in the very centre of business. The building is five stories high, and has a very large dining hall, eighteen parlors, four withdrawing rooms, eighty sleeping chambers, and can accommodate about one hundred and thirty persons.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

This is the second hotel in size and importance in the city. It was erected in 1835, by William Boardman, Esq., and kept by Mr A. M. Brigham till 1837, when it passed into the hands of Mr Lewis Rice. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, with an attic; it fronts on Hanover Street 60 feet, and extends in the rear, main building and wing, 241 feet. From the handsome portico in front you ascend by an easy flight of steps to a spacious entry, whence immediate access is had to the office and receiving rooms. The establishment contains 147 apartments, including sixteen suits of parlors and chambers, a dining hall of sufficient size to accommodate one hundred persons, a ladies' ordinary, reading, drawing rooms, &c. On the south side, completely shut in from the view of other buildings, is an airy court yard, ornamented with mounds tastefully formed, and covered with flowers and herbage. Double rows of piazzas overlook this beautiful promenade, and the traveller who is weary of the bustle of the streets, can here find gratification and repose. The very extensive cellars and domestic apartments are not the least convenient part of the establishment. The spacious kitchens are supplied with a variety of labor-saving machinery, modern apparatus for cooking by steam, &c. There are no fewer than sixty gas burners to illuminate every part of the house;

and altogether, for elegance of furniture, convenience of apartments, sumptuous table and prompt attendance, the American is unsurpassed.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

This establishment takes a high rank among the houses of entertainment in the metropolis of New England. It was built by a small company of wealthy gentlemen, and opened for visitors in the summer of 1836, by Col. P. Shepard. It is located in the very centre of business, at the corner of Milk and Pearl streets, having a front of 80 feet, and extending in the rear about 112 feet. It contains no less than 140 apartments, embracing a spacious dining hall, suits of parlors and chambers, sitting, drawing and reading rooms, and well furnished lodging rooms for single persons. The access is easy, and the entrance hall is floored with marble in imitation of the ancient *mosaic*. The domestic apartments are extensive, well arranged, and furnished with an ingenious steam apparatus for the various purposes of cookery, washing, &c. From the observatory at the top of the house, a fine view is had of a portion of the city, the harbor and neighboring towns.

SHAWMUT HOUSE.

This house was built 1836, and is kept by Messrs Gould & Rice, at 32 Hanover Street, on the European plan; it being exclusively for the accommodation of gentlemen. Rooms and lodging furnished with or without board; or board without rooms. Breakfasts from 6 till 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dinners from 12 till 4 o'clock.

MARLBORO' HOTEL,

No. 229 Washington Street, Boston.

The Marlboro' Chapel Corporation, consisting of sixteen individuals, having obtained an act of incorporation in April, 1836, purchased the Marlboro' Hotel estate, for the double

purpose of erecting a church in the rear, and converting the Hotel into a Temperance House on the 'tee-total principle.' The estate cost \$46,000, and \$11,000 have been expended in alterations and repairs on the hotel, every part of which has been put into complete repair,—a new story added to the west wing, and most of the modern improvements introduced into the different parts of the house. The main entrance to the hotel is from Washington Street.

The house was opened by the present landlord, Mr Nathaniel Rogers, on the 4th of July 1837. The printed regulations contain the following among other rules:—Family worship to be attended every morning and evening. No intoxicating liquor to be sold or used in the house; smoking of cigars not allowed on any part of the premises; no money to be received at the office on the Sabbath; nor will any company be received on that day, except in cases of necessity. Cold and warm baths are provided here for the accommodation of boarders, and a vegetable diet for those who prefer it. The best efforts are promised by the landlord to furnish the table with the products of free labor.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,

In Milk Street, near Liberty Square, is a well known establishment under the management of Mr John Low.

CITY TAVERN,

By Mr S. S. Stone, is a convenient and commodious house, formerly well known as the stand kept by Mr Simeon Boyden, in Brattle Street, near Dock Square. The Salem, Gloucester, and other stages keep their books here.

HANOVER HOUSE,

Kept by Danville Bryant, No. 50 Hanover Street, has undergone recent improvements, and is calculated to accommodate from seventy to one hundred persons. There are two dining

halls, one for ladies and another for gentlemen. There are from six to eight stages that leave this house daily—principally for Providence and the northward.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Kept by Mr Bride, was built in 1824. It is situated opposite the Boylston Market, 392 Washington Street, near the spot where formerly stood the *Liberty Tree*.

NEW ENGLAND COFFEE HOUSE.



BY ERASTUS COLMAN.

This hotel was erected in 1832, by John D. Williams, Esq. and opened on the 24th of July, by Mr Frederick Boyden, (now of the Astor House, New York,) younger brother of Dwight Boyden.* The site is one that has been rescued from the sea within a few years. It is built on a triangular piece of land, of about ten thousand feet, on the corner of Blackstone and Clinton streets, with the most convenient

* Sons of Simeon Boyden, Esq. who perhaps has done more to establish the high character of our hotels, than any other man in the country.

and airy stable attached to any public house in the city. The yard is equally convenient, having an excellent well of water, and one of the best private rain water cisterns in the city, which contains about twelve thousand gallons. This house is of a triangular form and four stories high. It has a convenient bar and news room, a large dining hall, 16 feet wide by 70 long, a suitable number of parlors and sitting rooms, and about eighty sleeping chambers. The kitchen and cooking apparatus is most admirably contrived. In the wash room is a hydraulic pump, which conveys water to a reservoir in the fourth story, for the convenience of the apartments in each. The whole is lighted by gas, and the establishment is finished and furnished in good style, and has gained a large share of public patronage.

EASTERN STAGE HOUSE,

By Mr Alexander Brown, No. 84 Ann Street, is a well known stand. The books of the Eastern stages are kept at this house.

LAMB TAVERN,

By L. Adams, is a public house, kept for more than fifty years at the *sign of the Lamb*, 369 Washington Street, and we believe the *sign of the Lion*, till 1835, had been its constant neighbor for nearly the same length of time. The Lion Theatre now marks the spot of the old tavern.

WASHINGTON COFFEE HOUSE,

By John Smith, at No. 158 Washington Street. The Roxbury hourlies start from this house.

HOWARD STREET COFFEE HOUSE,

Is situated in Howard Street,—is central, and has been kept a public house about eighteen years. Distilled liquors are dispensed with in this house.

BROMFIELD HOUSE.



This was formerly the Indian Queen Tavern, a public house advantageously known and of long standing. It was formerly kept by Mr Preston Shepard, now of the Pearl Street House, who first occupied this stand in 1823. It is now kept by W. Munroe. The building is four stories high, 72 feet in front, with a wing in the rear extending 120 feet from the street. The whole establishment, including the yard and stables, occupies 10,500 feet of land. There is a convenient bar room, reading room, and a dining hall, 28 by 48 feet, with convenient parlors, withdrawing rooms, and eighty bed rooms; making in all about one hundred rooms. The accommodations are ample for one hundred and fifty persons to dine, and one hundred to lodge. In this house distilled liquors are dispensed with.

CONCERT HALL,

Kept by Messrs Borden & Brigham, No. 95 Court Street, corner of Hanover Street, is a distinguished place for balls and parties. (See page 76.)

MOUNT WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Kept by Mr John Ford, is situated on the high grounds at South Boston, commanding a fine prospect of the peninsula city, harbor and surrounding country. The establishment is under excellent management and well patronized. It is a most delightful summer residence, and the communications from here to the business parts of the city, the rail roads, and steamboats, are ample, through the numerous omnibuses.

CITY HOTEL,

South Cove.

The foundation and basement story of this great hotel were completed late in the fall of 1836, after which the work was suspended for the winter. During the summer of 1837 mechanics were again put upon the work, when the walls rose with unusual rapidity, and were covered by a roof before the cold weather commenced. It will probably be completed early in the spring, and opened for the reception of the public in the course of the next season. This is the largest hotel in New England,—covering upwards of a third more land than the Tremont House. This house is eligibly situated for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is directly opposite the passenger car house of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, and the depot of the *Seaboard Branch Rail Road*,—so that the great western line of travel from Buffalo to Boston, and the New York line, will be brought to its door. It fronts southerly on Beach Street 153 feet; easterly on Lincoln Street 148 feet; northerly on a cross street 169 feet; and westerly on Short Street 148 feet. There is an open area in the centre of the building, for air, light and yard room; in which there is an excellent well, affording an ample supply of soft water. The hotel is four stories high, with a swelled front and projection on Short Street, affording a view through the whole of that *extended street*, in a line to the Blue Hills in Milton.

EARL COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 36 Hanover Street, is kept by Mr Davenport. This hotel is extensively known in all the Eastern States, having been established in 1806, and kept by Mr Earl for about twentythree years.

OLD PROVINCE HOUSE,

In the rear of 165 Washington Street, is kept as an inn and boarding house, by Mr T. Wait. This edifice is about the last of the ancient 'royal' relics remaining with us. It was erected (as appears by the date on its front) in 1679.

THE ALBION,

Is on the corner of Tremont and Beacon streets, opposite the Stone Chapel. This is fitted up in elegant style, with suits of rooms for families. It is on the French plan, and is kept by H. L. Bascom.

Maverick House, by Maj. Barton. See *East Boston*.

Globe Hotel, Hanover Street, near the Winnesimet Ferry, by Stevens & Snow.

Hancock Hotel, Corn Court, Market Square.

Union House, in Union Street, by John L. White.

Black Horse Tavern, Union Street, by John Bryant.

Crombie's Hotel, in Cambridge Street.

The Mattapan is a new and extensive hotel, on Fourth Street, South Boston, by Thomas Davis.

Park House, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, by E. Jones.

Patterson House, 11 Elm Street, by Solomon Wildes.

Suffolk Hotel, Elm Street, by E. Carter.

Warren Hotel, corner of Merrimac and Friend streets, by A. Proctor.

Sun Tavern, Batterymarch Street, by E. L. Baker.

Washington Hotel, in Washington Street, near Roxbury, by D. R. Burley.

Boylston Hotel, School Street, by J. D. Bascom.

Elm Street Hotel, 9 Elm Street, by Z. Macomber.

Federal Street Hotel, 7 Federal Street, by William Fenno.

Fire Department Hotel, South Boston Point.

Adelphi House, Broad Street, opposite Arch Wharf.

Boston Hotel, corner of Brattle Street and Brattle Square,
by J. Rogers.

Bite Tavern, 3 Market Square.

Clinton House, 35 Leverett Street, by David Jones.

Eagle Coffee House, Commercial Street.

Franklin Hotel, Merchants Row, by Daniel Mixer.

Fulton House, corner of Cross and Fulton streets.

German Coffee House, 155 Pleasant Street, by Charles
Plaff.

Cornhill Coffee House, Cornhill Court, by Franklin Whitney. Here persons can be accommodated with meals or refreshments at all hours of the day.

Massachusetts Hotel, corner of Endicott and Cross streets,
by J. Brazier.

National House, Blackstone Street, Haymarket Square.

Jefferson House, 16 Ann Street, by David Cummings.

Northern House, 97 Hanover Street, by D. C. Parkhurst.

Mansion House, 226 Ann Street.

O'Connell House, 106 Milk Street, by Richard Welch.

Suffolk House, 12 Elm Street, by E. Carter.

Sailor's Home, corner of Purchase Street and Gibbs' Lane.

Providence Rail Road House, Church Street, by C. Maynard.

Rail Road Hotel, 63 Endicott Street, by Aaron Haskell.

Riddle's Inn, Sea Street, near the Free Bridge.

William Tell House, Tremont Road, bottom of Dover
Street, near Roxbury.

Yeoman House, 24 Ann Street, by Levi Mower.

Blackstone House, was opened in January, 1837, by Wise & McGregor. This house, which was formerly the mansion

of Dr Ephraim Eliot, has been recently enlarged and much improved.

Besides the public houses enumerated, and others that may not have come to our knowledge, there are numerous *Restoratories* and *Victualling Shops and Cellars* in almost every business street in the city, where the stranger and the lone citizen can call at all hours of the day, and obtain refreshments to suit his taste and purse.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,

Wilson's Lane.

This establishment was first opened by the late Henry Briggs, on the first of May, 1833. It is now under the management of E. T. Briggs.

The *Exchange Hall* is fitted up similar to Lloyd's, in London, with Conversation Rooms, Lobbies, Desks, Order Boxes, and other conveniences. The sales of Stocks are held here every Wednesday, by Mr Stephen Brown. Between two and three hundred mechanics, in all the variety of trades, and others who have become subscribers to the News Room, have their *Order Boxes* here. These are of great convenience in the transaction of business.

The *Reading Room* is well arranged and supplied with the latest intelligence; the best newspapers and periodicals of the day, together with *Prices Current* from all parts of the world, and record books, where are recorded all the arrivals, clearances and importations. Terms \$5 for single subscribers; for co-partnerships \$2 per annum.

LINES OF PACKETS AND STEAMBOATS.

Steamboats run during the summer season at stated periods to Portsmouth, N. H., to Portland and Bangor, Me., to Nahant, and to Hingham, for the accommodation of passengers and to carry freight.

Regular lines of Packets are established between Boston and New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans.

For the several lines of Stages, Steamboats, Rail Road cars,—their departures and arrivals,—we would refer the reader to Messrs Badger & Porter's *Stage Register*, published every two months, at 47 Court Street. The work may be found in most of the public houses, the reading rooms, and other public places, in the city.

CANALS.

Boston is entitled to the credit of projecting the first canals in this country. As early as 1641, a Canal was opened leading through the city, from the harbor on the east, to Charles River on the west, separating North Boston from the main peninsula. It was known by the name of Canal Creek, was substantially built with stone walls, and of sufficient breadth to allow the Middlesex canal boats to pass each other. The conveniences it afforded in former times had been considerable; but having become of little use and quite a nuisance, the city determined on filling it up from the harbor to Haymarket Square, and Blackstone Street has taken its place.

ROXBURY CANAL.

A navigable communication for small vessels, between Boston harbor and Roxbury was formerly enjoyed by means of a Canal, opened in 1796. It occupied, in part, the shore where Lewis' Ropewalks now stand, and extended up to the Dorchester road. This Canal has been filled up for several years, above Northampton Street.

MIDDLESEX CANAL.

This canal unites the water communication between Boston and the Merrimack river, at the bend in Chelmsford. The

first design of such a work was originated by public spirited individuals of this city as early as 1789. The company was incorporated in 1793, and the canal constructed under the superintendence of Loammi Baldwin, Esq. The expense of the work has been about \$520,000. The whole length of the canal is 27 miles, 30 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It commences at the tide water in Charlestown, and ascends 107 feet by 13 locks to the level of Concord river, (in Massachusetts,) crosses its surface and descends 21 feet by 3 locks to the Merrimack, little above Pawtucket Falls. The locks are 90 feet long by 12 wide, and are constructed of hewn stone in the most permanent manner. Boats of 24 tons, 75 feet long, and 11 wide, can navigate this canal. They are however generally smaller, and are drawn frequently by two horses at the rate of three miles an hour, but, in general, it takes twelve hours for the common boats to pass from Boston to the Merrimack, a distance of 30 miles. A raft one mile long, containing 800 tons of timber, has been drawn by two oxen, part the way at the rate of one mile an hour. There is an elegant passage boat for the accommodation of passengers, which runs to Chelmsford three times a week during the summer season; fare 75 cents.

The Merrimack from Chelmsford is made boatable a distance of 55 miles by canals and locks. Boats first pass the works at Wicassee Falls; then through the Union locks and canals, over several falls; thence over Amoskeag Falls, 45 feet perpendicular height, 30 miles from the head of Middlesex Canal; thence over Hooksett Falls, 16 feet in height, thence through Bow Canal, 25 feet in height, to the upper landing in Concord, N. H. The expense of these canals and locks has been rising \$110,000. A vast quantity of timber, fuel, grain, &c. the produce of a great extent of very fertile country is annually brought through these canals to our market. The toll in some seasons has amounted to upwards of \$25,000.

BANKS.

There are in the city thirtyfive banks, with a capital of \$21,000,000. The oldest is the Massachusetts Bank, which was incorporated in 1785. Through all the vicissitudes of commerce, foreign spoliations, the embargo, non-intercourse and the late war, the banks in Boston maintained their credit; paying promptly, on demand, the specie for their bills. From the middle of March to the middle of October, banking hours are from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 10 to 2 from October to March.

The following list gives the names of the several banks in Boston, their location, and the amount of capital granted by their charters; together with the names of the president and cashier of each. The charters of all the banks in Massachusetts are granted to continue until the first of October, 1861.

Banks	Location	Capital
AMERICAN, Benj. Fiske, <i>President</i> .	70 State street, Wm. H. Odiorne, <i>Cashier</i> .	\$500,000
ATLANTIC, Pliny Cutler, <i>President</i> .	8 Kilby street, Benjamin Dodd, <i>Cashier</i> .	500,000
ATLAS, Samuel C. Gray, <i>President</i> .	65 State street, Joseph White, <i>Cashier</i> .	500,000
BOSTON, Robert G. Shaw, <i>President</i> .	48 State street, Jas. C. Wilder, <i>Cashier</i> .	600,000
COLUMBIAN, John G. Torrey, <i>President</i> .	34 State street, William Coffin, <i>Cashier</i> .	500,000
COMMONWEALTH, John K. Simpson, <i>President</i> .	47 State street, Chas. Hood, <i>Cashier</i> .	500,000
CITY, F. J. Oliver, <i>President</i> .	61 State street, Eliphalet Williams, <i>Cashier</i> .	1,000,000

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

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Banks	Location	Capital
COMMERCIAL,	91 State street,	500,000
Parker H. Pierce, <i>President.</i> Jos. Andrews, <i>Cashier.</i>		
EAGLE,	61 State street,	\$500,000
Titus Willis, <i>President.</i> John J. Fisk, <i>Cashier.</i>		
FULTON,	31 State street,	500,000
Chas. Henshaw, <i>President.</i> Jos. D. Adams, <i>Cashier.</i>		
FREEMAN'S,	5 Sea street,	150,000
Andrew Drake, <i>President.</i> Jeremy Drake, <i>Cashier.</i>		
FRANKLIN,	South Boston,	150,000
Josiah Dunham, <i>President.</i> B. F. Hathorne, <i>Cashier.</i>		
GLOBE,	22 State street,	1,000,000
James Read, <i>President.</i> Charles Sprague, <i>Cashier.</i>		
GRANITE,	Commercial wharf,	500,000
J. Binney, <i>President.</i> Archibald Foster, <i>Cashier.</i>		
HAMILTON,	66 State street,	500,000
Daniel Denny, <i>President.</i> Joseph Hall, Jr. <i>Cashier.</i>		
HANCOCK,	Merchants' Row,	500,000
D. D. Brodhead, <i>President.</i> Edw. S. Erving, <i>Cashier.</i>		
KILBY,	28 State street,	500,000
Peter Harvey, <i>President.</i> J. M. Brodhead, <i>Cashier.</i>		
LAFAYETTE,	South Boston,	150,000
Amasa G. Smith, <i>President.</i> Joshua Child, <i>Cashier.</i>		
MASSACHUSETTS,	66 State street,	800,000
Jonathan Phillips, <i>President.</i> James Dodd, <i>Cashier.</i>		
MERCHANTS',	28 State street,	1,500,000
Franklin Haven, <i>President.</i> C. H. Eldredge, <i>Cashier.</i>		
MARKET,	City wharf,	500,000
W. B. Reynolds, <i>President.</i> Sam'l O. Mead, <i>Cashier.</i>		
MIDDLING INTEREST,	Commercial street,	150,000
John M. Fiske, <i>President.</i> James Steele, <i>Cashier.</i>		

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

Banks	Location	Capital
MECHANICS',	South Boston,	150,000
Charles Cole, Jr. <i>President.</i> Alvan Simonds, <i>Cashier.</i>		
NEW ENGLAND,	67 State street,	1,000,000
Philip Marett, <i>President.</i> E. P. Clark, <i>Cashier.</i>		
NORTH,	26 North Market street,	\$750,000
John W. Trull, <i>President.</i> Gurden Steele, <i>Cashier.</i>		
ORIENTAL,	88 State street,	750,000
George W. Pratt, <i>President.</i> Geo. F. Cook, <i>Cashier.</i>		
SHAWMUT,	92 State street,	500,000
B. T. Reed, <i>President.</i> Thomas Drown, <i>Cashier.</i>		
STATE,	53 State street,	1,800,000
E. A. Bourne, <i>President.</i> Jonathan Call, <i>Cashier.</i>		
SUFFOLK,	65 State street,	750,000
Henry B. Stone, <i>President.</i> J. C. Brewer, <i>Cashier.</i>		
SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS',	87 State street,	500,000
Enoch Baldwin, <i>President.</i> E. Plummer, <i>Cashier.</i>		
SOUTH,	40 State street,	500,000
John Preston, <i>President.</i> John J. Loring, <i>Cashier.</i>		
TRADERS',	9 India street,	500,000
David Dudley, <i>President.</i> Jeremiah Gore, <i>Cashier.</i>		
TREMONT,	41 State street,	500,000
Sam'l T. Armstrong, <i>President.</i> Jas. Dalton, <i>Cashier.</i>		
UNION,	40 State street,	800,000
Samuel Fales, <i>President.</i> Chester Adams, <i>Cashier.</i>		
WASHINGTON,	Washington street,	500,000
A. Baldwin, <i>President.</i> D. A. Sigourney, <i>Cashier.</i>		

SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN

At the corner of Dock Square and Washington Street, was incorporated in 1833. This proves to be a very useful institution.

SAVINGS BANK,
Tremont Street.



The Provident Institution for Savings was incorporated December 13, 1816. This is an excellent institution, intended to encourage industry and prudence in the poorer classes, and to induce them to save and lay by something of their earnings for a period of life when they will be less able to earn a support. Deposits are received as low as one dollar, and when any person's deposit amounts to five dollars, it is put on interest. The deposits may be withdrawn on stated days, if desired. The office of this institution is open every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M.

BANKS IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

Bunker Hill Bank,	Charlestown,	capital \$150,000
Bank of Norfolk,	Roxbury,	" 200,000
Bank of Brighton,	Brighton,	" 200,000
Cambridge Bank,	Cambridgeport,	" 100,000
Charles River Bank,	Cambridge,	" 100,000
Charlestown Bank,	Charlestown,	" 150,000
People's Bank,	Roxbury,	" 100,000
Phoenix "	Charlestown,	" 300,000
Winthrop "	Roxbury,	" 100,000

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are thirtytwo insurance companies in this city, the aggregate capital amounting to *nine millions*, which, for solidity and safety, is not surpassed by any stock of the same description in the United States. Their capitals are generally entire and in many cases will command a premium; the mode of investment is restricted by the Legislature, and the amount which they are authorized to take on any one risk, is limited to ten per cent. on each respective capital. These restrictions have a tendency to give unbounded confidence in their security, and the liberality which has always characterized their business transactions, in the prompt payment of claims, cannot fail to draw business from all quarters. There are two insurance companies included in the number above stated, who do business only for the stockholders, on the principle of mutual loss and profit.

The following is a list of the several insurance companies, with the amount of capital employed :—

Name	Location	Capital
American	— State street,	\$300,000
Atlas	31 “	300,000
Atlantic	29 “	250,000
Boston	62 “	300,000
Boston Marine	52 “	300,000
Boylston Fire and Marine	412 Washington st.	300,000
Columbian	43 State street,	300,000
Commonwealth	19 “	300,000
Firemens’	20 “	300,000
Fishing	20 Commercial st.	100,000
Franklin	44 State street,	300,000
Globe Fire and Marine	62 “	200,000
Hope	15 “	200,000
India	24 “	200,000
Manufacturers’	29 “	300,000

Name		Location	Capital
Massachusetts Fire and Marine	45	State street,	300,000
Massachusetts Hospital Life	50	"	500,000
Massachusetts <i>Mutual</i> Fire	17	" estim'd	300,000
Mechanics' <i>Mutual</i> Fire	13	" "	150,000
Mercantile Marine	62	"	300,000
Merchants'	38	"	400,000
National	66	"	1,000,000
Neptune	64	"	200,000
New England Marine	36	"	300,000
Ocean	28	"	200,000
Pacific	46	"	200,000
Protection	23	"	200,000
Suffolk		corner of State and Congress sts.	300,000
Tremont Fire and Marine		Commercial wharf,	200,000
United States	95	State street,	200,000
Warren	90	"	100,000
Washington	42	"	200,000

RECENT AND PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

In surveying the general appearance of Boston and its vicinity, many valuable changes are presented, which show the progressive industry of the citizens, and our municipal authorities.

Within twentyfive years, about one hundred and fifty acres of *made land* has been added to the *terra firma* of Boston, exclusive of the flats reclaimed on the Neck; and such has been the advancement in the business of local improvements, that strangers who were once familiar with the city, scarcely recognise their former haunts.

The immense business heretofore almost exclusively confined to State street and its immediate vicinity, seems fast extending and diffusing itself toward the north and south portions of the city. Although there may be occasional murmurs concerning the expenditures of money, the great mass

of citizens must approve of the plans which the City Government have carried into operation. Faneuil Hall Market, and the elegant edifices on either side, would do honor to any city in the world. The opening of Commercial street, from the Market to the Marine Railways; the extension of Broad street from Rowe's wharf to Sea street, Tremont street to Roxbury, and the opening of Blackstone street, are important improvements. For several years past, individual enterprise has been no less conspicuous, and notwithstanding the 'pressure of the times,' the city of Boston never appeared in a more inviting and encouraging attitude. The strong marks of a wholesome prosperity are apparent, in every portion of the Peninsula and its immediate vicinity. Boston has long enjoyed the reputation of being a neat city, and it bids fair to gain the additional reputation of being a handsome one. Buildings every year are going up in all parts, on a very extensive scale. The

GAS WORKS

Prove to be of great accommodation to the city, and is an extensive establishment, owned by a single individual. It is situated on the westerly side of Copp's Hill, near Charlestown Bridge. Here are two large brick buildings, which by a judicious arrangement of the apparatus is considered amply spacious for the present. The erection of these works was commenced early in the spring of 1828, and so far advanced as to commence lighting in December following.

SOUTH COVE COMPANY.

This enterprise was projected by Mr Charles Ewer, in 1821, and may be considered one of the most important improvements ever set on foot in the city. It had in view the filling up and reclaiming from the tide waters, all that part of South Cove between Essex Street and Boston South Bridge, and east of Front Street,—forming eligible building lots, spacious streets and wharves. Some of our most enterprising

citizens, and owners of building lots bordering on the Cove, soon entered into the project with spirit. A company was formed, and an Act of Incorporation obtained from the legislature, Jan. 31, 1833,* with a capital of \$600,000, divided into 1200 shares of \$500 each. The corporation, under the agency of Francis Jackson, Esq., has made rapid and astonishing progress in the completion of this great work.

In April, 1833, the Corporation effected an arrangement with the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation, by which it was agreed to fix the termination of their rail road and places of deposit within the Cove forever. In consideration of which the South Cove Corporation paid a bonus of \$75,000. The work of filling up the Cove was commenced in May following, and by the Agent's Report in Feb. 1837, the Corporation had purchased 3,184,212 feet of land and flats, equal to about 73 acres, at a cost of \$493,593 71; and that about three fourths of the whole had been filled up with salt mud and gravel. About one fourth of the land is allowed for streets, which has already been laid out and approved by the City Government. These will add much to the general appearance of the city, and be of great accommodation to the public.

Among the sales made by the South Cove Corporation, which are calculated to increase the value of the remaining land, (some at \$1 per foot,) is 138,000 square feet, to the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation. Forty-eight thousand feet to the Hotel Corporation; a large lot to the Albany Wharf Corporation; and another to the Seekonk Branch Rail Road Corporation. The advancements made, and the improvements now in progress, place it beyond a doubt, that South Cove will become a place of extensive business.

The success of this Corporation reflects great credit on those that have had the management of its concerns, considering the novelty and magnitude of the enterprise, as it first

* This Act is to continue in force forty years from the passing thereof.

appeared before the public — proposing to reclaim from the ocean 77 acres of land, at a cost of more than a million of dollars.

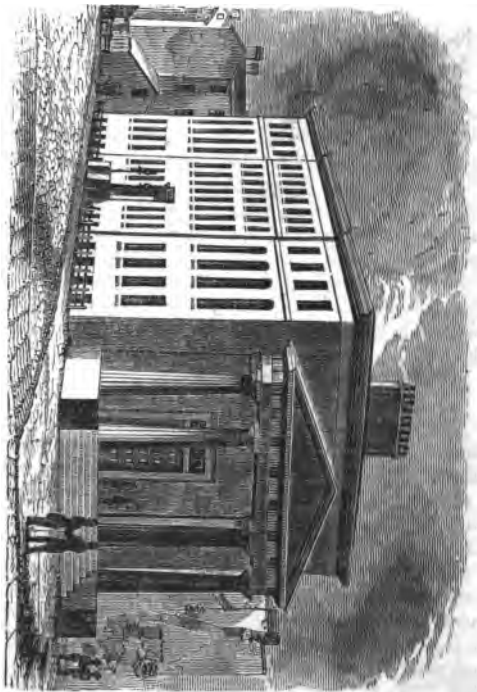
THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

In Court Street, which has been mentioned on page 74, will no doubt be considered an improvement and an ornament to the city, when the new street and other improvements in the vicinity shall be completed. It was originally contemplated to take away the *old* Court House, in the rear, and open a street on each side of the *new* building, to be continued through to School Street. The improvements in progress in PHILLIPS PLACE, Pemberton Hill, are worth examining. Many will, no doubt, applaud the enterprise and perseverance that has led to these improvements, while there are others who regret the loss of the hill — the last of *The Three Hills*, which gave rise to the name of Tremont.

RAIL ROADS.

The subject of constructing rail roads received early attention from the citizens of Boston, but no decisive measures were adopted till about 1825. Since that time there have been charters obtained from the Legislature of Massachusetts for the Quincy Rail Road; the Boston and Lowell Rail Road; Boston and Worcester Rail Road; Boston and Providence Rail Road; the Western Rail Road, leading through Stockbridge to Albany; the Eastern Rail Road; the Nashua and Lowell Rail Road; the Andover and Haverhill Rail Road; the Seekonk Branch Rail Road; Charlestown Branch; Taunton Branch; Fall River Rail Road; the Mount Hope Rail Road, from Taunton to Somerset; New Bedford and Fall River Rail Road; Pittsfield and West Stockbridge; Worcester and Norwich Rail Road, and the Dedham Branch Rail Road. All these rail roads are calculated to facilitate and increase the communication between the interior country and

NEW COURT HOUSE.



the city, and will no doubt have great influence in advancing the future prosperity of Boston.

THE LOWELL RAIL ROAD

Was the first important rail road chartered in this State, if we except the *Experiment Rail Road* at Quincy. The Act of Incorporation was passed June, 1830, with a capital of \$600,000; this has since been increased. It leads from the depot, at Barton's Point, West Boston, across the Charles River nearly parallel to, and within 100 feet of Cragie's Bridge to East Cambridge; thence through Medford, Woburn, Wilmington, Billerica and Tewksbury to Lowell, a distance of 25 miles. The first *track* of this road being finished, a locomotive engine passed from Boston to Lowell on it in one hour and seventeen minutes. A second track is nearly completed. This rail road is built in the most substantial manner, and is probably the best in the country. Cars run each way, twice a day. Fare \$1.

WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

The Worcester Rail Road Company was incorporated January, 1831, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The work was commenced August 14, 1832. This rail road, besides leading directly to the centre of the State, is in the direct route to Albany, and bids fair to become the chief route to New York in the winter season, and most probably will be that by which the grand Western and Southern mails will be conveyed. The length of this road from Boston to Worcester, is 44 miles, and is graded for two tracks. It passes through the most dense population of the State, and must become the main trunk of roads to Connecticut, New York, Vermont and Upper Canada. From Boston it passes through Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Weston, Needham, Natick, Framingham, Hopkinton, Southborough, Westborough, Grafton, Milbury, to Worcester. One track having been completed, the road was opened July 6, 1835, with ap-

propriate ceremonies, and by the passing of a train of cars from Boston to Worcester, with about 300 passengers. A second track is now in progress. The cars pass each way twice a day, occupying about 2 1/2 hours, including stoppages at ten different places to accommodate passengers. Their depot is on Beach Street, South Cove. Fare, \$2 to Worcester.

PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

The depot of this rail road is near the westerly end of Boylston Street, west of the Common. The Act of Incorporation to build this rail road was granted June 22, 1831. It passes through Roxbury, Dedham, Canton, Sharon, Foxborough, Mansfield, Attleborough, Pawtucket and Seekonk, to Providence. This rail road, which is a single track, was opened in 1835, and is 41 miles in length. Cars pass each way twice a day, except on Sunday. Time usually occupied is 2 hours and 15 minutes. Fare, \$2.

SEEKONK BRANCH RAIL ROAD.

The depot of this rail road is located directly along side of the Worcester Rail Road depot, on the South Cove lands. This is a branch road leading on to the Providence Rail Road to Seekonk, there branching off to the Seekonk River. An Act of Incorporation was passed, granting this road April 16, 1836, with a capital of \$50,000. These works are in rapid progress.

THE EASTERN RAIL ROAD,

Granted by Act of Incorporation April 14, 1836, with a capital of \$1,300,000, is in progress. This depot is located at East Boston, near the Ferry. It is contemplated to open the road as far as Salem in 1838.

BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL.

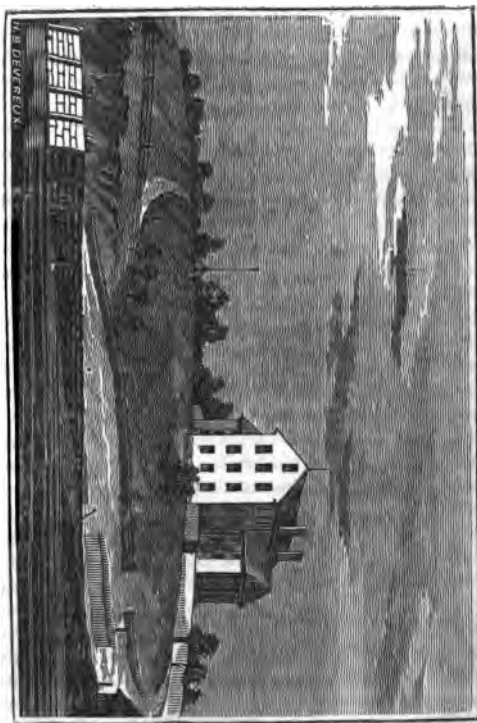
On Thompson's Island.

In the year 1813, several gentlemen formed a society for the relief and education of such boys as might be found destitute of parental and friendly superintendence.

In February, 1814, an Act of Incorporation was granted them, and the society was organized, with the title of the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys. For many years it was located at the corner of Salem and Charter Streets, in the house formerly occupied by Gov. Phips.

On the 9th of June, 1835, the boys, 52 in number, were removed to Thompson's Island, which is within the limits of the city, and about four miles from the City Hall.

A number of gentlemen in the city were very desirous that an institution should be established here, to which children either already corrupted, or beyond parental control, might be sent without the intervention of a legal conviction and sentence; and in which such employments might be pursued by the children, as would make the institution, in the strictest sense, a school of industry. A plan for this object was submitted to a few gentlemen, by whom it was approved and matured; and a meeting was held in the hall of the Tremont Bank on the 27th of January, 1832, when a board of directors were chosen. Subscription papers were opened, and \$23,000 were soon obtained. In the summer of 1833 following, Thompson's Island, containing 140 acres, was purchased for the objects of the institution; and a building is now completed there, which, besides ample accommodations for the officers of the establishment, is quite sufficient for the charge of more than 300 children. A suggestion having been made of the expediency of connecting the proposed Farm School with the Asylum for Indigent Boys, conferences were held between the directors of these Institutions; and in



BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL.

March, 1835, they were united under the style of the Boston Asylum and Farm School.

The objects of the present institution are to rescue from the ills and the temptations of poverty and neglect, those who have been left without a parent's care : to reclaim from moral exposure those who are treading the paths of danger ; and to offer to those, whose only training would otherwise have been in the walks of vice, if not of crime, the greatest blessing which New England can bestow upon her most favored sons. On the 1st of January, 1837, there was 107 boys ; all of whom, as well as all other persons connected with the establishment on the island, were in good health. The occupations and employments of the boys vary with the season. In spring, summer and autumn, the larger boys, work upon the garden and farm. The younger boys have small gardens of their own, which afford them recreation when released from school. In the winter season most of them attend school, where they are instructed in the learning usually taught in our common schools, and some of them are employed in making and mending clothes and shoes for the institution. The winter evenings are occupied with the study of geography and the use of globes ; botany and practical agriculture ; lecturing on different subjects ; singing and reading. Every boy in the institution is required to be present during the evening exercises, if he is able. As to the success of the boys in the farming operations, Capt. Chandler, the superintendent, says, ' they have succeeded far beyond my expectations ; I think that they have done more work, and done it better, than the boys of their age who have been regularly brought up to the business in the country, generally do.' And as to the comfort and contentedness of the boys, he says, ' they are all comfortably clad with woollen clothes, shoes, stockings and caps, and appear to be as happy in their present situation, as boys generally are under the paternal roof. The boys are well supplied with books, and required to keep them in order—their

library containing about 400 volumes of well selected books.'

Opportunities are occasionally offered to the friends of boys at the institution, of visiting them on the island in the summer months. Twelve have been indentured, principally as farmers. The present number is 106.

The annual subscription is \$3; for life membership \$50. This institution bids fair to become one of the most useful in our city.

CITY FINANCE.

The amount raised by tax toward defraying the expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the financial year commencing on the 1st of May, 1837, and ending on the 30th of April, 1838, is \$460,000. There is \$100,000, the city's income from rents and other resources, to be added to this sum, making the total amount to meet the expenses of the city, \$560,000. The following are the most important uses to which the city's money is appropriated. For the salaries of the instructors of the schools, \$85,000; repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses of all the schools, \$10,000; repairs of public buildings, \$4,000; the purchase of land and erection of buildings for the accommodation of primary schools, \$12,500; burial grounds, public tombs and funeral cars, \$3,500; care and improvement of the public lands, and preparing them for sale, \$5,000; paving and repairs of streets, \$40,000; widening and extending streets, \$50,000; repairs of the bridges belonging to the city, \$2,000; salaries of all city and county officers, \$33,000; the city watch, \$25,000; lamps, oil, gas, and superintendence, \$18,000; fixtures to extend the use of gas, in lighting the streets of the city, \$1,500; the fire department, exclusive of engine houses, \$15,000; the erection, rent, and repairs of engine and hook and ladder houses, \$8,000; bells and clocks, \$1,000; the care and improvement of the common, malls, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill, \$2,000; common sewers, wells, and pumps, \$4,000; building reservoirs, \$10,000; printing and stationary, \$3,000;

the internal health department, including sweeping the streets and removing house dirt and other nuisances, \$26,000; the external health department; — expenses of quarantine, including repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island, \$2,000; the overseers of the poor, besides moneys received for the support of poor belonging to other towns, \$13,675; the directors of the House of Industry, besides income from the establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of poor belonging to other towns, \$21,000; the establishment for the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders, \$8,000; — The County of Suffolk, including expenses of the courts, jails, house of correction, and all other charges except salaries, \$31,500; the payment of interest on the public debt of the city, \$75,000; the reduction of the principal of the public debt of the city, \$15,000.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
AND COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

The Common, comprising 50 acres of land.

Fort Hill Common, and sundry lots of land adjoining.

Land on various streets, formerly the Mill Pond.

Upland and flats at the bottom of the Common, including the purchase of the Ropewalk lands, consisting of about 25 acres leased for a *Public Garden*.

Lands on each side of the Neck; comprising about 7,000,000 of square feet of land, exclusive of streets and public squares.

Two malls on the Neck.

A lot of land on Pleasant Street, occupied by the State for a laboratory.

A lot of land on the south side of the street leading from Washington Street to Boston South Bridge.

Land and building on School Street, formerly occupied as an engine house.

Engine houses, and the land on which they stand, in Salem, Mason, Leverett and East Streets, Dock Square, Pemberton Hill, and at South Boston.

House and land on Friend and Haymarket Streets, for engine house and fire hook and ladder company.

Four burial grounds in the City.

One " " on the Neck.

One " " South Boston.

Two tombs on Copp's Hill Burial Ground.

Tomb in the South Burial Ground, with four apartments, for the interment of children, and 36 other tombs.

One tomb in the Granary Burying Ground.

One tomb in the Chapel Burial Ground.

Faneuil Hall, with the stores under, and the land contiguous to the same.

The New Market House, east of Faneuil Hall.

The City Wharf, east of Faneuil Hall Market, leased at \$10,000 per annum.

Two wharves on Lynn Street, purchased in 1832, at \$49,000.

One leased at \$2,750 per annum — the other occupied by the city, for landing paving stones, gravel, &c.

The City Hall, at the head of State Street.

A fish stall at the north part of the city.

County Court House and land, in School Street.

Court House and prisons, in Leverett Street.

New Court House, in Court Street, and land connected therewith.

House of Industry, House of Reformation, House of Correction, two houses for colored poor, school house, slaughter house, and other out-buildings, and 61 acres of land at Bellevue, South Boston; together with the stock on hand, the furniture, the farming utensils, and various articles appertaining to the establishment.

Deer Island, and the buildings thereon.

Hospital on Rainsford Island, built in 1819, and a cottage for the resident physician, built in 1829.

Two hay scales and three city pounds.

Ward room and cellar, in Ward No. 3, and about 16,00 feet of land contiguous thereto.

Stables on Haymarket Square, Mill Pond.

Eliot School House, in North Bennet Street.

Wells " in Blossom "

Mayhew " in Hawkins "

Latin " in School "

Adams " in Mason "

Hancock " in Hanover "

Bowdoin " in Derne "

Boylston " Fort Hill.

Hawes " at South Boston.

Franklin " in Washington Street.

English High School House, in Pinckney Street.

Winthrop School House, on East Street.

Johnson School House, on Tremont Street, with about 12,000 feet of land under and adjoining.

Old Franklin School House, now occupied as a ward room, engine house, watch house and primary school house.

Smith School House, in Belknap Street, including the grammar and writing departments, and two primary schools, for colored children.

School House on the Western Avenue, occupied by a primary school.

Lot of land on Purchase Place, bought for a primary school house.

Primary School House and Land, in Tileston Street.

" " " " in N. Margin "

" " " " in Castle "

" " " " in South Street Court.

" " " " in S. Margin Street.

" " " " in Dedham "

" " " " on the Neck Lands.

Twentytwo fire engines, and one at the House of Industry.

Hose carriages, about 10,000 feet of leading hose, 310 pairs of buckets, 600 hundred feet of suction hose, hose screws, caps, trumpets, badges, and various other implements appertaining to the Fire Department.

The new Boat Quarantine, with her three small boats, and other appurtenances in the quarantine service.

Fortythree horses, with wagons, a chaise, carts, harnesses, &c. in the service of the city.

Carriage for the transportation of paupers.

Five funeral cars, with harnesses complete.

Various public wells and pumps.

About 50,000 feet of common sewers, laid by the city within the last 13 years, and now under the control of the City Government.

Thirtynine reservoirs, constructed by the city within the last eight years.

Thirteen hundred and ninetyeight lamps, and various fixtures for the use of gas in lighting the streets.

Market scales, weights, &c.

Bonds and Notes held by the City.

Notes and bonds received on account of sales of	
Neck Lands,	45,580 89
Various other bonds and notes in the hands of the	
City Treasurer,	468 76
Notes and bonds transferred to the City Treasury,	
by the committee on the extension of Faneuil	
Hall Market; — amount remaining unpaid,	12,000 00
Note received on account of a lot of land, or flats,	
near the Franklin School House,	1,666 00
Notes received for sales of land on Ann, Clinton	
and Fulton Streets,	3,883 00
Notes received on account of sale of land on the	
Mill Pond,	12,491 94
Notes received for sales of lands and flats, near	
South Boston Bridge,	1,163 48
Note received in part payment for a house on Fort	
Hill, heretofore occupied by the City, as a	
Cholera Hospital,	2,440 00

Bond received for sale of land in Milk Street, upon which the engine house used to stand,	1,867 05
Bond received for sale of a lot of land on Eliot Street,	1,718 00
	<hr/>
Making the whole amount of notes and bonds held by the City, May 1st, 1835,	\$84,279 12
	<hr/>

*Statement of the Franklin Fund, for the Benefit of Young
Married Artificers.*

Estimated amount of the Franklin Fund, as stated in the Annual Report for 1836,	21,476 84
Amount of increase, during the year, four and a half per cent.,	966 46
	<hr/>
Value of the fund on 1st of Jan. 1837,	\$22,443 30
	<hr/>

*Franklin Fund For the Purchase of Medals for the
Public Schools.*

Bank note for \$1,000 : — on interest at five and a half
per cent.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

After having surveyed the more modern productions, it
may not be unacceptable to the visiter to take some notice of,
the remains of antiquity yet among us.

Probably there is not one building now standing in Boston,
which was in existence prior to the great fire of 1676. So far
as we can discover, the oldest building which retains its
original form, is that at the corner of Ann Street and Market
Square, occupied by John K. Simpson, Jr. as a

FEATHER STORE.



It was built in 1690, and though it bears the mark of its age on its front, should it stand a century longer, it would in all likelihood remain as firm as it does now, a monument of the fidelity with which our forefathers constructed their houses for business and for habitation.

In the same neighborhood, opposite the Golden Key, we find one or two more of the old fashioned structures with projecting upper stories. One of these was latterly occupied by Mr William Homes, proverbially 'the honest silversmith;' it was once the resort of Franklin, who was a relative of the family; and if the exterior should continue to appear less inviting than that of some buildings in the vicinity, the owner, the occupant and the observer may improve the consideration, by reflecting that no one of them ever gave shelter to a greater man than the latter, or a better than the former.

The house at the corner of Richmond Street, next south of the 'New Brick Church,' is a specimen probably of the first style of architecture introduced here, so far as the shape of the roof is concerned. The building next north of the same church is a specimen of the succeeding fashion. It is shown in the plate of the *New Brick*.

Between what was formerly the Draw-bridge, in Ann Street, and the North Square, we find, I think, but one of these ancient houses, and that stands on a corner of Ann and Richmond Streets. Ann Street, between those points, has been mostly destroyed by fire within 65 years, and the buildings now partake somewhat of the modern character.

Going north, we find four or five modern brick houses erected since the fire, at the foot of North Square, in 1807, and then come to the only neighborhood where a sufficient number of ancient houses are clustered together to remind any one forcibly of the days of antiquity; this vicinity is also honorable, for it may truly be said again, 'An honest silver-smith lives here.' These old buildings, which are wooden, extend a little below Sun Court Street, till we come to Lewis' buildings, so called, which is a large four story brick block, in front of the hotel, which was formerly the mansion of the late Col. John May.

At the period when the last mentioned house was erected, the North End was a fashionable part of the town, and the site on which it stands was elevated, and then afforded a commanding prospect. Its exterior now shows that it was a substantial and elegant mansion, and it is said to have been finished in a superior style, to rival the mansion of the Clark family in Garden Court Street. Near the State House, on the west, is yet standing the

MANSION HOUSE



Of that distinguished patriot and friend of liberty, JOHN HANCOCK. It is an ancient stone building, venerable for its years, but more so for having been the residence of a man whose memory is so dear to the heart of every Bostonian, and every American.

Besides these, the scrutinizing eye occasionally detects some antique relic on buildings in several more retired corners of the city. The sign of the Blue Ball still marks the house, which disputes the honor of giving birth to Franklin, our self-taught philosopher, at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets. A small window in Prince Street, midway from Hanover to Salem Street, is worth a mile's walk, to one who never saw a window 18 inches by 12, with 9 panes of glass in leaden sashes. The size of the bricks is to the connoisseur a good criterion of the age of several buildings. Those in the Old State House, built in 1712, are smaller than the older ones, and larger than those used after the fire of 1760.

ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.

Probably there is no city in the United States that can boast of so many delightful villages, pleasant and commanding eminences and retired watering places, as Boston; villages and heights which present to the eye the most delightful and enchanting scenery, whose wholesome breeze enlivens and invigorates the frame, and makes the man of business cheerful. Some of the towns are venerable for their age, and interesting, as the theatre of revolutionary exploits.

SOUTH BOSTON.

This section of the metropolis is so located as to seem to a stranger more like a part of the environs than like an integral portion of the city. He will find here several establishments in the manufacturing line which may be examined with interest, and several public buildings.

The House of Industry and Correction, and the House of Reformation, are two similar buildings, of rough dimension stone, 220 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 29 feet high, they were mostly erected by the city government. The establishment of the House of Correction was authorized by a vote of the town on the 7th of May, 1821. It was designed 'for the restraint and employment of the idle and vicious poor, for habitual drunkards, beggars, and those condemned for petty offences, in the inferior courts of justice. The House of Industry is destined for the comfort, support, and relief, and as far as they are competent, for the employment of the virtuous poor, and of those alone, who are reduced to seek this refuge from misfortune, or age, or infancy.' The Institution for

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the employment of juvenile offenders is connected with these establishments, and is in a separate building.

The object of this institution is to take boys and girls, who are bad either from choice, habit or circumstance, and reform them and put them out to mechanics, farmers, &c. None are received except those who are sent by the Municipal or Police Courts. Since its establishment there have been received 69 girls and 339 boys; of which number there remained in Dec. 1832, 17 girls and 95 boys, in the house, making 112 total. All but 75 are reformed, and put out, or are ready to go to places. About 60 are received annually, and about the same number sent out. The expense of the clothing and food is \$36,50 per head. The annual expense of the institution to the city, by whom it is supported, is about \$6,500.

QUINCY.*

The town of Quincy, distinguished for its granite, and for having furnished two presidents of the United States, lies about ten miles from Boston, in a southerly direction; bounded by Dorchester, Milton, Randolph, Braintree and Boston Bay, and is eight and a half miles long by seven and a half broad. The most settled part is towards the southeast, where there are three churches, several stores, a tavern, and a number of respectable dwellings. About half a mile from this village, northwest, is the mansion of the late John Adams, second president of the United States, now the residence of John Q. Adams, sixth president of the United States. The southwest part of the town, from the Common, forms, with a little exception, a general body of granite rocks, rising to a height of 610 feet above the sea. Here are inexhaustible quarries of granite, which furnish a durable and beautiful material for building. From two of the quarries a rail road has been constructed through part of Milton to the navigable waters in Neponset river, a distance of three miles, and is in

* An interesting history of this town, was published by the Rev. George Whitney, 1827.

successful operation. The first quarry is called the Rail road quarry, and is about two miles from the river; the other is the Willard or Bunker Hill quarry, so called from the circumstance that the stone for the Bunker Hill Monument is taken from this ledge. The QUINCY RAIL ROAD, the first constructed in this country, was built in 1826, by the Quincy Rail Road Company, under the direction and superintendence of Mr Gridley Bryant, and cost, for the whole three miles, \$33,158 95, exclusive of land, wharf and cars.

DORCHESTER.

The settlement of this town was commenced early in June, 1630; it was then called *Mattapan* by the Indians. It lies about four miles from the city, and is bounded northerly by the Neponset River and Mother Brook, which divides it from the towns of Quincy and Milton; southwesterly by Dedham, and northwesterly by Roxbury. The town is about seven and a half miles in length, and one and a quarter in breadth. At present it contains about 8000 acres, including Moon Island. The soil is generally rich and highly cultivated. The roads are numerous and crooked, but mostly level and kept in good repair. Many fine country seats and substantial farm-houses are thickly arranged on their sides, surrounded with fruit and other trees, which give a very picturesque appearance to the face of the country. The population amounts to 6000. They have a town house, four Congregational meeting-houses, and one for Methodists. Their first church was gathered August 23, 1636, and the Rev. Richard Mather chosen pastor. He officiated 33 years, and died April 22, 1669, aged 73. The Rev. Josiah Flint was ordained Dec. 27, 1671, and died Sept. 16, 1680, aged 35. Rev. John Danforth was ordained June 28, 1682, and died May 26, 1730, aged 78. The Rev. Jonathan Bowman was ordained Nov. 5, 1729, and continued in the pastoral office until Dec. 14, 1773; he died March 30, 1775, aged 68. Rev. Moses Everett was ordained

Sept. 28, 1774, and continued till Jan. 14, 1793; he died March 25, 1813, aged 63. The Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris was ordained Oct. 23, 1793. A second church was gathered Jan. 1, 1808, and on the 7th of December following, the Rev. John Codman was ordained pastor. The third church was gathered June 25, 1817, and the Rev. Edward Richmond installed pastor. The fourth, which is called the Village Church, gathered in 1829, the Rev. David Sanford, pastor. At the northwest part of Dorchester, near Roxbury, the land rises to the height of 385 feet above the sea, affording a delightful view of the city and harbor. Savin Hill, which lies in the northeast corner of the town, is a place of considerable resort, during the summer season. The peninsula of Squantum is famous for its yearly feast of shells. Savin Hill Hotel is kept here by Mr Joseph Tuttle.

ROXBURY.

This town was incorporated Sept. 28, 1630. The centre of the town is two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is connected with Boston by the Neck, over which there is a continued street, compactly built the whole distance.

In the southwest part is Jamaica Plain, which is composed of a rich and productive soil, cultivated in a great degree as gardens and orchards, and producing vast quantities of vegetables and fruits of the first quality. This plain is about two miles in length and one in breadth, on which are a great number of country seats and pleasure grounds. Here is a pond which supplies the Boston aqueduct. The whole forms one of the most delightful retreats in the vicinity of Boston. The southeast part of the town, including near one third of its surface, is considerably broken and rocky. Much of the town is compactly built, and nearly all the uplands are thickly interspersed with plantations. Mount Pleasant having been recently laid out into streets and built upon, has added much to the beauty of Roxbury.

Dr Joseph Warren, Major General in the armies of the United States, and who was slain in the battle of Bunker Hill, was a native of this town, as was also Increase Sumner, Esq., late governor of the Commonwealth. Governor Shirley had a fine seat here, lately owned and occupied by the late Governor Eustis.

Here are three Congregational societies, one Baptist, a Universalist society, and St. James' church. The Bank of Norfolk, the People's Bank, and Winthrop Bank, are located here, and several excellent hotels.

GROVE HALL,



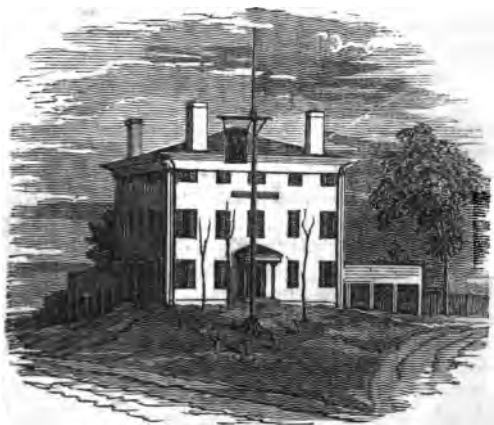
Is in Roxbury, near the Dorchester line. It was formerly the residence of T. K. Jones, Esq., is owned by Edward D. Clarke, and kept by Mr C. A. Flagg, as a summer boarding house. It is a delightful resort for private parties, having every accommodation for their recreation and amusement. It is about four miles from the city, and receives extensive patronage.

THE NORFOLK HOUSE,

Is about two miles from the City Hall, is situated on an eminence surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery commanding

a fine view of Boston. The establishment was opened by Mr Durand, the present occupant, in 1827. The hotel has since been much enlarged and improved. It contains twelve parlors, between thirty and forty bed rooms, two dining rooms, and probably the most beautiful Assembly room in the United States, called *Highland Hall*. A line of coaches runs from this place to Boston every half hour through the day.

TAFT'S HOTEL.



This hotel is situated on the Dedham Turnpike, near the centre of the town, and about five miles from the city. This place has been kept as a public house for more than twenty years; and while under the management of the senior Taft, was a distinguished place of resort for parties. The hotel and grounds have recently been much improved, and the establishment is now kept by the younger Taft, in a style that adds credit to the place. It has a large assembly hall, spa-

cious parlors, withdrawing and other rooms convenient for select parties. This place is also known as the *Roxbury House*.

BROOKLINE,

Next to Roxbury on the west, was formerly considered part of Boston. This town contains about 4,400 acres of land. Several gentlemen of Boston have their country seats here. This town lies on the west of the bay, and its hills and woodlands form a pleasing portion of the scenery in the view from Boston Common. Brookline is four miles from the city, by the way of the Western Avenue.

BRIGHTON,

Was formerly part of the town of Cambridge and known by the name of Little Cambridge. It lies between Cambridge and Brookline. A cattle fair was commenced here during the revolutionary war, and has been increasing in importance ever since. Most of the cattle for the supply of Boston market are brought in droves to this place; often from two to eight thousand a week; every Monday is the Fair day, when the dealers in provisions resort thither to make their purchases. Once a year, in the month of October, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society encourage a cattle show and exhibition of manufactures, by the offer and award of premiums for the best animals, products or articles of specified descriptions, produced in any part of this State. Brighton numbers about 1500 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE,

Is celebrated as the seat of Harvard College. This institution was founded in the year 1616, and received its name from the Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown, who made the first great donation to its funds. Since that the benefactors of this institution have been numerous and liberal. The

college buildings are situated on a delightful plain, three miles from Boston. They are, University Hall, which is built of granite, 140 feet by 50 feet, on the ground, and 42 feet high. Harvard, Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton and Holworthy Halls, and Holden Chapel are all of brick: these buildings all stand within the enclosure of the College fence. Besides these, there is a new stone building lately erected, and three College houses, occupied by students, the President's house, and those of several of the Professors, and the Medical College in Boston, all which belong to the University. Divinity Hall, for a theological school, was built in the vicinity of these buildings in 1826. Cambridge has a Court House, Jail, State Arsenal, and fifteen houses of public worship. There are three principal villages, Lechmere Point, Cambridgeport, and Old Cambridge, in the neighborhood of the Colleges.

CHARLESTOWN.

This village, which contains about 8,500 inhabitants, is built on a peninsula similar to that of Boston, and is so adjacent to North Boston, that the stranger would be led to suppose it a part of the city. Charlestown was settled in 1630 by Gov. Winthrop's company. It has Mystic river on the east, over which Chelsea Bridge, near one mile in length, connects it with the Salem turnpike, and with the town of Chelsea; and Malden Bridge, opened September 23, 1788, 2420 feet in length, connects it with Malden, and with the Newburyport turnpike. It has a bay of Charles river on the west, and the peninsula is connected with the main land by a narrow neck on the north, over which a fine road leads to Medford and Cambridge. This town has ten houses for public worship, an elegant market house, a spacious almshouse, three banks, and many other public edifices. One of the principal navy yards in the United States occupies near sixty acres in the northeast part of the town. It is enclosed on the north by a wall of durable masonry, and surrounded on other sides by

water. On this space are enclosed a large brick warehouse, several arsenals, ropewalks, magazines of public stores, a large brick mansion house for the superintendent, and three immense buildings each sufficiently capacious to contain a ship of one hundred guns, with all the stages and apparatus for its construction.

The Dry Dock is built of hewn granite, 341 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 30 in depth. It is capable of admitting the largest ship in our navy, the entrance of the dock being sixty feet across. The dock is furnished with two sets of gates called turning gates, weighing fifty tons each. Besides there is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, is 60 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height—requiring about 19 feet of water to float it. This is set in a groove outside of the other gates, filled with pig iron, for ballast. For emptying the dock of water, a powerful hydraulic apparatus is employed, wrought by a steam engine of sixty horse power. There are eight lift pumps, each two feet six inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, twelve hogsheads; there are also eight chain pumps, one foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the dock into wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 122 tons. The floating gate is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of three or four hundred tons; and some three or four thousand dollars worth of sheathing and bolt copper have been used upon it. The turning gates, at high water, sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. The frigate *Constitution*, or 'Old Ironsides,' has the honor of being the first vessel introduced into this dock.

The Massachusetts State Prison is located on the most western point of Charlestown. The Old Prison was erected in 1814-15, with walls enclosing a yard, subsequently enlarged to its present size, being 500 feet long by 240 wide. The State purchased about five acres, (mostly of flats) on which there has also been constructed a commodious wharf,

which, with the garden, embraces an area equal to that of the Prison yard. The walls, which are 5 feet thick at the base, and 15 to 18 feet high, are constructed of granite; are washed on the north and west by tide waters, and are picketed on the top, having a platform for the accommodation of the sentinels, with six watch boxes. The wharf and garden are also secured by pickets 16 feet high. South of the old prison, 66 feet, is erected a warehouse. The whole cost of the establishment was \$170,000. At the west end of the yard, a lock has been since constructed, admitting canal boats, with wood, stone, &c. through an aperture under the wall, closed by strong gates.

The rooms in the old prison, having been found too large, and experience having exhibited the beneficial tendency of solitary night rooms, a law was passed in 1826, by recommendation of Governor Lincoln, for the building of a new prison, to contain 300 solitary night cells, enclosed in an external wall, with a strong roof over the whole, on what may be termed the Auburn plan, and to which has been added a cookery and chapel,—the whole cost \$86,000. This edifice was occupied by the convicts on the 3d of October, 1829, and is without doubt one of the most commodious prisons in the United States. From the time of its being occupied, the rules and regulations framed by the Board of Inspectors, and sanctioned by the Governor and Council, 30th January, 1830, have been acted upon; and together with the laws of the Commonwealth, on which they are founded, and the mode of executing them, as adopted by the warden, have resulted, it is believed, beneficially to the Institution and the convicts themselves. There are usually about 250 convicts. White persons of respectability are admitted to visit the Prison at any time except on Fast Day and the Sabbath, by paying 25 cents each. Tickets may be obtained on entering the outer yard, by applying to the gate keeper.

The Maclean Asylum for the Insane, is also in this town, delightfully situated on a beautiful eminence. Market Square

is one of the handsomest public squares in New England. June 17, 1775, the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill was fought in this town. This battle, most bloody in its details, most important in its consequences, fought on our soil, has consecrated the heights of Charlestown to everlasting fame.

Bunker Hill is situated on the eastern part of the peninsula; and is 113 feet above the level of high water. The redoubt and entrenchments which sheltered the heroes of that bloody day are still visible; and a monument, composed of the imperishable granite of our hills, has been commenced on the battle ground, to point out the spot to unborn generations.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The corner stone of this *Obelisk* was laid, by the hands of the illustrious Lafayette, on the 17th of June, 1825. On this occasion an immense concourse of citizens assembled from all parts of the United States, to witness the interesting ceremonies. The depth, however, at which it was laid, being insufficient to resist the action of the frost, it was taken up, the foundation sunk, the same relaid, and on the 21st of July, 1827, the base, 50 feet in diameter, was completed. From this base, according to the plan, the monument is to rise 220 feet. While the funds held out, this great work advanced under the superintendence of Mr Solomon Willard, the architect, who generously gave three years service and \$1000, in aid of this patriotic undertaking.

It will form, when completed, an obelisk thirty feet square at the base, and fifteen at the top. It will consist of eighty courses of Quincy granite, each course two feet eight inches in thickness; and will be the highest of the kind in the world, and only below the height of the Egyptian pyramids. The whole quantity of stone necessary for this work, is 6,700 tons.

The battle ground contains about fifteen acres; to obtain a clear title to which, the society paid \$24,000. In proceed-

ing with the work to the laying of the first fourteen courses, the Society expended all their funds, and \$20,000 in addition, raised by mortgage on part of the land. With \$30,000 more, the monument could be finished within eighteen months; and \$20,000 in addition would clear the land from all incumbrances.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association has undertaken to raise funds and complete the work, and they have carried it up about eighty feet from the foundation.

CHELSEA,

Was formerly a part of Boston, and until incorporated as a town in 1738, was called Rumney Marsh. The Indian name was Winnisimmet. It is situated about three miles northeast of Boston, west of Lynn Bay, at the mouth of the Mystic River, and is now the only town which remains connected with the city to form the county of Suffolk. The surface of the town is broken into several beautiful eminences, the highest of which is Richmond Hill, known in the period of the Revolution as Powder Horn Hill; its height is 220 feet above the sea. Mount Bellingham is another eminence of gradual slope; it is laid out into streets, and affords delightful building lots, over its whole surface. Near the centre of the town, there is a very neat and commodious town house, two churches and about sixty dwelling houses. About two miles from the town house, is the celebrated Chelsea Beach, a place of great attraction to strangers during the summer months. At the ferry landing Winnisimmet Village has grown up within a few years, and is now the most thickly settled part of the town. Here are situated the U. S. Marine Hospital, and the U. S. Navy Hospital, both under good regulations and management. An extensive Academy is in progress. The site of this village, which was improved as a farm in 1830, is well laid out into streets and lots, and has upwards of 250 buildings erected upon it. The religious societies here, are the *First Union Church* and the *First*

Baptist Church; the latter has erected a very neat and convenient house, 64 by 49 feet, with a handsome steeple. The principal communication with the city is by the Chelsea Bridge, through Charlestown, and by the Winnisimmet ferry, one mile and three eighths across. On the ferry there are five steamboats, two of which are usually kept plying from daylight in the morning till 11 o'clock at night, occupying from 10 to 15 minutes each passage. Rate of toll:—For each foot passenger 6 1-4 cents, or 25 *passage tickets* for \$1; yearly ticket for one person, \$12; a family ticket, entitling three persons, \$18, and \$2 for each additional person.

LYNN,

In the county of Essex, is one of the oldest towns in the State. Its settlement was begun in 1629. It is nine miles northeast from Boston, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. The principal business is the manufacture of ladies' shoes, of which upwards of 2,500,000 pairs are made annually. The public buildings are a hotel, town-house, post-office, two banks, an academy, nine school houses, and ten churches. The town is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Massachusetts bay, with the river Saugus on the west, and a range of hills on the north. A turnpike from Salem to Boston passes through it, on which are two bridges; one a draw-bridge over Saugus river, and the other a floating bridge across a pond, which may be regarded as a curiosity. The eminences around the town afford a great variety of pleasant prospects; particularly High Rock, which furnishes a beautiful view of the town, harbor, city, and adjacent places. There is a mineral spring of chalybeate waters in the eastern part of the town, on the margin of a beautiful lake, supplied with sail boats, and a house of accommodation, which furnishes an agreeable retreat. But the greatest curiosity in the town is the Lynn Beach, a bar of sand, one and a half miles in length, connecting the main land with the

peninsula of Nahant. A very thorough History and an accurate Map of Lynn and Nahant, have been published by Alonzo Lewis.

NAHANT.

This place having become a fashionable resort during the summer season for strangers and the citizens of Boston, it demands a particular description. It is a peninsula running three or four miles into the sea, and is situated fourteen miles northeasterly from Boston. By land it is approached from the village of Lynn over a beautiful beach of a mile and a half in length. At the extremity of this beach commences the peninsula, which is about two miles in length, and in some parts half a mile broad, although its shores are extremely irregular and indented with small bays worn into the rocks by the unceasing action of the waves. The surface is uneven, rising in some places to the elevation of sixty or seventy feet above the level of the sea. The shore is very bold, and presents, on all sides, a grand embankment of broken massy rocks. At several points these rocks are worn into fantastic shapes, and at the time of high tide, or a swell of the sea, the roar and foam of the waters among them present a most interesting spectacle. On the southern side there is a curious grotto or cavern, called the *Swallow House*, the entrance of which is about ten feet wide, five feet high, and seventy feet long, increasing after a few steps to fourteen feet in breadth, and eighteen or twenty feet in height. Great numbers of swallows inhabit this cave, and hatch their young here; and it is a common opinion that they repose here in a torpid state during the winter. On the north shore is a chasm, thirty feet in depth, called the spouting horn, into which, at about half tide, the water rushes with tremendous violence. The whole expanse of the ocean spreads out towards the east, and, after a storm, the rolling waves come pouring in their immense burden upon these rocks with such a power, sublimity and uproar of contending elements as can

hardly be conceived by any one who has not witnessed the scene. And again, when the sea is tranquil, it may be seen covered with shipping of all sizes, as far as the eye can extend, moving in different directions up and down the coast, and exhibiting an animating picture of the industry and activity of commerce. In short, for picturesque beauty and sublimity of scenery, as well as for the many advantages arising from its peculiar local situation, the place is not surpassed by any on the American coast.

Nahant presents, besides a view of the ocean, a great variety of other interesting prospects. On one side is seen the village of Lynn, Swamscut, Phillips' Beach, Marblehead, Egg Rock, and the north shore as far as the high land of Cape Ann—on the other, beautiful islands in the bay, the deeply indented coast, with towns, orchards, fields and forests, together with the dome and spires of Boston in the distance, forming together a panorama hardly to be equalled in beauty or variety.

Additional improvements are annually made to accommodate visitors, who have within a few years become very numerous, and those of the most fashionable class. A spacious and elegant stone edifice has been erected as a hotel, near the extremity of the peninsula, in a very commanding and pleasant situation. This building contains seventy chambers, constructed on a plan of peculiar convenience, both for families and single persons. The dining hall is sufficiently spacious to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons at table, besides which there are drawing rooms and private parlors. Large and commodious stables are appended to the hotel, and a bathing house for warm and cold baths, and floating baths for those who may prefer the bracing action of sea water, make a part of the establishment. The hotel is surrounded by piazzas, which afford a most delightful prospect in every direction, and receive the cool and refreshing breezes every part of the day.

In a small village a quarter of a mile from the hotel, are

several private boarding houses, where every accommodation can be had for invalids, and for those who seek retirement.

Nahant has many amusements—angling with the rod may be enjoyed as a pleasant recreation, standing on the rocks; and those who would try their skill in taking larger prey, may go out in boats, which are always in readiness, and furnished with suitable apparatus. Game too is abundant in the vicinity; but there are few amusements or pleasures superior to that of riding, at suitable hours of the day, on the beach.

A beautiful building in imitation of a Grecian temple, stands on an eminence near the hotel, in which are two elegant billiard rooms. There are also convenient covered bowling alleys, and such other means of amusement as are usually connected with the most extensive and elegant establishments at watering places.

EAST BOSTON.

This portion of the city, like South Boston, might, from its location and appearance, be taken by the stranger for a part of the Environs of Boston. It is an island, first known by the name of Noddle's Island, containing about 660 acres of land. Mr Samuel Maverick had possession as early as 1629, and erected a small fort there mounting 'four great guns' to protect himself from the Indians. A grant of the island was made to him in 1633, and it became annexed to Boston, December 7, 1636. The title passed from Maverick to a George Briggs, in July, 1650. From Col. Burch (Brigg's assignee) to Richard Newbold, and from him to Sir Thomas Temple, in 1668. From the latter to Col. Samuel Shrimpton, and from his heirs it was purchased by a company of gentlemen, in 1831; at which time, there was but one dwelling house on the island, it having been improved only as a farm.*

*Mr Henry Howell Williams and his family had possession of this island from 1793 till sold to the East Boston Company.

THE MAVERICK HOUSE.

This extensive establishment, now the largest in New England, was opened on the 27th May, 1835, under the superintendence of Major J. W. Barton, and takes rank with the first houses in the city. Its erection was commenced in 1833, and in 1835 it was completed by the East Boston Company. During the summer of 1837, it was very much enlarged and improved. It has two fronts, and two principal staircases, winding up to the height of six stories, each surmounted with a commodious cupola or observatory. From these, the most extensive, varied and interesting views may be had, of the city, country, navy yard, islands and the ocean.

The southern front is 160 feet in length, (22 windows) and the eastern is about 100 feet, each provided with two entrances. The house contains more than 200 rooms. The rotunda and entrance halls in each story, extend the whole length of both fronts, and with the piazza around the parlor story, afford pleasant walks for the inmates.

The office, reading room, refectory, dining hall, &c. are on the first floor. On the 2d, ladies' dining hall, saloon, parlors, and suits of rooms for families. This House, although not in the city proper, is less than half a mile from its busiest marts, and is intimately connected with it by ferry-boats and omnibuses. Its location, for summer and winter residence, is very pleasant and commanding. In summer it is cool, airy and agreeable, and in winter the house is warmed by stoves and furnaces. It has bath houses, stables, &c.

The East Boston Company deserve great praise for the truly liberal manner in which they have endowed this House. They have spared no expense to render it *perfect*, and have furnished it in a manner to gratify the taste and afford the most desirable accommodations. The excellent host has identified himself with the house—he is courteous and gentlemanly—his management quiet and effective—his table, wines, and the quiet comfort of his house are the praise of all visitors.

ANNALS OF BOSTON.

BY ALONZO LEWIS.

Written in 1837, and connecting facts of the present date.

1621. September 10. An exploring party from Plymouth discover the peninsula called SHAWMUT. The sachem is Obbatinewat. It contains about six hundred acres, thinly covered with trees. By the intersection of two small creeks, it is divided into three islands at high tides. It has three hills, of which the western is the highest, and terminates in three summits, whence the Indians call it Shawmut, or the hill with three tops. The English call it TRIMOUNTAIN.

1622. A party from Plymouth make another visit to Shawmut.

1626. The Rev. William Blackstone, an Episcopalian, the first white inhabitant of Boston, builds a cottage in Spring street, near the western extremity of the peninsula, which from him is called Blackstone's Point.

1628. A tax of £12 7s. is laid upon the whole colony, of which Mr Blackstone's share is 12s.

1629. Mr Samuel Maverick makes his residence on the island called East Boston, where he builds a fort mounting four guns. He is an Episcopalian, and is esteemed 'the most hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis.'

1630. A large number of emigrants from England arrive in June and July, among whom is Mr John Winthrop, who is chosen Governor, and makes his residence at Charlestown.

The Indians in the eastern neighborhood are governed by a sachem called Wonohaquaham, whose residence is at Winisimmet. Those on the west are governed by Chickataubet, whose principal residence is at Weymouth.

✓ **July 8.** A day of thanksgiving is kept for safe arrival.

July 30. Friday. A day of fasting and prayer is observed

on account of much sickness. A church is formed at Charlestown.

Mr Blackstone informs the governor of an excellent spring of water at Shawmut, and Mr Isaac Johnson comes over and makes his residence in Tremont street.

So much provision has been sold to the Indians for beaver, that food becomes scarce, and the ship Lion is sent to England for more. Other vessels return, carrying many sick people.

August 23. The first court of Assistants is held on board the Arbella.

August 27. Mr John Wilson is chosen minister of the church at Charlestown, including the people of Shawmut.

✓ September 7. The second court of assistants order that Trimountain shall be called BOSTON, and the church is removed to this place.

September 30. Mr Isaac Johnson dies, and is buried in his own lot, which afterward becomes the burial ground of King's Chapel.

October 19. The first General Court is held at Boston, and 108 persons desired to be made freemen. In a public tax of £50, Boston pays £11.

October 23. Mr Edward Rossiter, one of the assistants, dies. Three children are baptized this month.

A vessel sent to the Narragansetts to trade, brings home 100 bushels of corn.

November 9. The first court of assistants is held at Boston. Gov. Winthrop makes his residence in Washington street, near the Old South Church.

November 27. Three servants of the Governor are driven to sea in a boat. After remaining four days without food, they gain the shore at Quincy.

December 22. Richard Garrett, one of his daughters, and four other persons, leave Boston in a boat for Plymouth. They are wrecked on Cape Cod, and all, except the girl and one man, frozen to death.

December 26. Charles river is frozen over. The people

suffer much from cold and want of provisions, and subsist on clams, muscles, ground nuts and acorns. Many cows and goats are abroad for want of shelter.

✓ 1631. February 5. The ship *Lion* returns with provisions, and brings the Rev. Roger Williams a passenger. Flour is 14s. a bushel.

February 10. The ice in the river breaks up.

February 18. Capt. Robert Weldon dies, and is buried with military honors.

✓ February 22. A day of thanksgiving is kept for the arrival of the ship *Lion*.

March 8. Flocks of wild pigeons pass over, so numerous as to 'obscure the light.'

March 16. The first fire in Boston happens about noon. Mr Thomas Sharp's house took fire from the chimney, the top of which was wood, and the roof covered with thatch. The wind drove the fire to Mr William Colburn's house, and both were burnt down.

March 22. The court order, that all persons having cards, dice, or gaming tables, shall put them away before the next court.

A gentleman of Boston is fined, because his servant had burned two Indian wigwams for mischief.

March 23. Chickataubut comes to Boston, and presents the Governor with a hogshead of Indian corn.

March 26. Wenoquaquaham of Winnisimmet, and Montowampate of Lynn, request the Governor's assistance in recovering the value of twenty beaver skins, of which one Watts in England had deprived them.

April 4. Wahginnacut, a Connecticut sachem, visits the Governor and desires his friendship.

April 12. The court order that the captains shall train their companies every Saturday.

April 15. Chickataubut again visits the Governor, who presents him with an entire suit of clothes. At dinner, he

refused to eat until the Governor had asked a blessing, and afterward requested him to give thanks.

May 16. A false alarm is made in the night, by firing a gun, and spreading a report that the Mohawks were coming.

May 18. William Cheeseborough's house is burnt at noon, 'all the people being present.'

Thomas Williams is allowed by the court to commence a ferry from Winnisimmet to Boston, and to have four pence for each person.

May 27. Indian corn is ten shillings a bushel.

June 14. Edward Convers has liberty to commence a ferry from Charlestown to Boston, to have three pence for each person.

Wonohaquaham and Chickataubut, being informed of some damage which their men had done to our cattle, make compensation.

✓ Philip Radcliff, for censuring the churches and government, has his ears cut off, is whipped, and banished.

July 26. A night watch of six persons is appointed. Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury, furnish two men each.

October 25. Gov. Winthrop and several officers go on foot to Lynn and Salem, through the ford of Saugus river. The Governor notices 'a plentiful crop.'

✓ November 4. The ship Lion arrives with more provisions, and is welcomed with 'such joy as has never been seen in New England.'

✓ November 11. A day of thanksgiving is kept.

1632. April 3. Conant's Island is demised to Mr Winthrop, and is called Governor's Garden.

May 24. A fortification is begun on 'the corn hill,' afterward Fort hill.

✓ June 13. A day of thanksgiving for English victories.

✓ August 3. Canonicus, a Narragansett sachem, now called Mecumeh, with twelve Indians, visits Boston.

August 5. Sunday, during public worship, three of Mecomh's men break into a dwelling house, for which they are punished and sent home.

The first meeting-house is built, at the corner of State and Devonshire streets.

August 20. Gov. Winthrop has a child born and baptized William.

Miantunnomoh visits Boston on business for his nation.

The windmill is removed from Cambridge to Copp's hill.

The summer is cold, and the corn much eaten by worms.

September 1. A camp is pitched for exercising soldiers, for fear of the Indians.

September 14. Chickataubut, Wonohaquaham, and Montowampate, are summoned to Boston, and profess peaceful intentions.

✓ September 27. A day of thanksgiving.

October 3. The court decide that Boston 'is the fittest place for public meetings.'

The court order that no person shall take any tobacco publicly, under a penalty of one penny.

October 18. A vessel arrives from Piscataqua with sixteen bushels of corn.

November 7. The people of Boston are allowed to fetch wood from Dorchester for twenty years.

1633. January 9. A son of Mr William Oliver is killed by the falling of a tree.

March 4. In a tax of £30, Boston is rated £5.

✓ April 1. The court order that Mr Blackstone shall have fifty acres of land, he being 'the first European inhabitant.' The portion assigned him is bounded by Beacon, Belknap, and Cambridge street.

✓ The island, called East Boston, is granted to Mr Samuel Maverick, he paying to the court, 'a fat wether or a fat hog annually, or £10 in money.' Winnisimmet Ferry is also granted to him.

✓ June 19. A day of thanksgiving is kept.

August. A great scarcity of corn.

November. Chickataubut dies of the small pox.

December 4. The snow is knee deep.

December 5. Wonohaquaham dies of small pox, and many other Indians. Mr Maverick buried thirty in one day. He relieved many of the sick, and took home their children.

1634. March 4. The representative system is established. Before this, the freemen had attended the court in person. The first representatives of Boston are Mr Edmund Quincy, Capt. John Underhill, and Mr John Coggshall.

Samuel Cole opens the first house for public entertainment.

John Cogan opens the first English goods store in State Street.

May 1. The fortification on Fort hill is in a state of defence.

May 14. The court order that Boston shall have 'convenient enlargement.' The lands granted were at Chelsea, Quincy, and Brookline.

July 29. The Governor and others meet at Castle Island, and determine to build a new fortification, afterward Fort Independence.

September 1. The first volume of Town Records begins.

October 14. The weather is very hot, without rain for six weeks.

November 5. The Rebecca arrives from Narragansett with 500 bushels of Indian corn.

November 10. The town purchases Mr Blackstone's 'right and title to the peninsula of Shawmut,' for £30. Each freeholder paid six shillings, and some more.

November 21. Two men and two boys, going in a boat to Maverick's Island, were drowned.

December 4. A great snow storm, and the bay frozen over.

December 11. The people of Boston choose seven men to divide the lands.

✓ **1635. January 19.** The ministers meet at Boston to consider two questions: 1st, Whether the people should re-

ceive a Governor from England? (negative.) 2d, Whether they should continue to bear the cross in their banners? (deferred.)

Six men were detained a week on Governor's Island by bad weather.

February. A man is drowned in crossing the ice to Win-
nisimmet.

February 9. Each able man is allowed two acres, and each
able youth one acre, to plant.

March 3. Boston is allowed six pieces of ordnance, and
£20, for the fortification on Fort hill.

March 4. The court order that brass farthings shall be
discontinued, and that musket bullets shall pass for farthings!

March 23. The town vote that any persons making any
hindrance in town meeting by private conference, shall pay
one shilling each.

April 2. The town vote 'that our brother, Philemon Por-
ment be *intreated* to become schoolmaster.'

Mr Samuel Maverick goes to Virginia to trade.

May 6. A beacon is ordered to be set on 'Sentry hill,' af-
terward Beacon hill, back of the State House, and a man
appointed to fire it in case of danger.

August 16. One of the greatest storms ever known in
New England, blew down 'many hundred thousand of trees,'
damaged corn, houses, and ships, and caused the tide to rise
twenty feet.

October 6. Mr Henry Vane comes to Boston, and resides
in Tremont street.

Rev. William Blackstone removes to Study Hill on Black-
stone's River. He planted the first orchard in New England,
and the Blackstone Sweetings are still in good repute,

The town grants lands at Quincy, to Edmund Quincy and
William Coddington.

1636. January 1. The ship Rebecca arrives from Bermu-
da with 30,000 pounds of potatoes, which are sold at two
pence a pound.

✓ February 25. A day of thanksgiving is kept.

May 25. Mr Henry Vane is chosen Governor.

Another windmill is built.

June. A great war is commenced with the Pequods.

August 3. Mr Samuel Maverick returns from Virginia, with 14 heifers and 80 goats.

August 6. A subscription is made for Mr Daniel Maude, 'free schoolmaster.'

August 24. Eighty men are sent against the Pequods.

October. Mrs Ann Hutchinson begins to preach her peculiar doctrines.

1637. January 20. A public fast is observed.

March 21. Miantunnimah sends to the Governor a Pequod's head and forty fathom of wampum.

April 10. Another company sent against the Pequods.

May 16. Of 160 sent against the Pequods, Boston furnishes 26.

✓ June 15. A day of thanksgiving for victory over the Pequods.

June 20. A salute from the fort accidentally kills a passenger on board an English vessel.

June 26. The young Lord Ley came to Boston.

✓ July 6. Forty-eight Indian women and children taken prisoners, are brought to Boston and sold for slaves.

July 12. Ayanemo, sachem of Natick, comes to Boston with seventeen men and makes friendship.

August 3. Sir Henry Vane and Lord Ley return to England.

August 26. The soldiers return from the Pequod war.

September 28. Two men are hung: John Williams for the murder of John Hoddy, and William Schooler for the murder of Mary Sholy.

The selectmen, for the first time, receive pay.

In a rate of £400 Boston pays £59 4s.

✓ October 12. A day of thanksgiving for victory over the Pequods.

November 1. Miantunnomoh again visits Boston.

1638. January 13. Thirty men, going to Spectacle Island for wood, are driven out to sea for several days, and one perishes.

January 16. The public ammunition is removed to Roxbury and Cambridge.

March 13. The line between Boston and Lynn is established at Bride's brook.

Mrs Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts.

April 12. A public fast is observed.

April 21. Oosamequin comes to Boston and makes the Governor a present of twenty beaver skins.

The winter and spring were very cold, and the people were compelled to plant their corn several times.

June 1. A great earthquake.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company formed.

June 5. Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans, appears at Boston to answer to a charge of harboring Pequods.

Twenty vessels, with 3000 persons, come over this year.

August 3. A great storm raises the tide very high, and drives a ship ashore at Charlestown.

September 25. A great storm and very high tide.

December 6. Dorothy Talbye is hung for murdering her child, three years old, in a spiritual delusion.

December 13. A public fast is observed.

December 15. A great storm occasions much damage.

1639. January 16. An earthquake.

March 16. A great storm, with high tide.

April. Mr Edward Howe, a representative from Lynn, falls dead at the ferry, while waiting for the boat.

The Indians of Block Island send ten fathoms of wampum to the Governor.

May 6. Two regiments, of 1000 soldiers, parade at Boston.

May 11. Two Narragansett sachems send to the Governor thirty fathoms of wampum. Sequin, a Connecticut sachem, sends ten fathoms.

June 4. A great drought, without rain for six weeks.

September 17. The subjects of Boston at Quincy desire a minister, and the town sends them two.

1640. February 13. Mount Wollaston incorporated with the name of Braintree.

Boston Common is preserved by a vote of the town that no more land shall be granted from it.

June. In a rate of £1200, Boston pays £179.

July 27. The *Mary Rose*, a Bristol ship, with twentyone barrels of powder and fifteen men, blew up in Charlestown harbor.

September 4. A great storm, with high tide.

October. Money is scarce, which causes lands and cattle to fall in price one half.

November. Miantunnomoh appears at Boston to answer for some alarm among the English, of which he knew nothing.

1641. September 11. A meteor seen in the south.

September 15. A training of 1200 men at Boston for two days, but no one drunk, nor an oath sworn.

November 12. A great storm, and the highest tide for ten years.

The harbor is more solidly frozen than it has been, according to Indian tradition, for forty years.

1642. April 14. A public fast.

June 8. Nathaniel Briscoe drowned.

June 22. The lightning struck the windmill on Copp's hill, and injured the miller.

July 21. Another public fast.

Three ships built at Boston this summer.

1643. March 5. Sunday, at 7 in the morning, an earthquake.

June 12. Mons. De La Tour, Governor of Acadia, now part of Maine, comes to Boston. On training day he brings forty of his men on shore, and exercises them.

1644. March 5. Three sachems come to Boston, and present to the Governor thirty fathoms of wampum.

March 7. Five other sachems come in, with twenty fathoms of wampum.

March 21. James Britton and Mary Latham hung.

September 17. Lady De La Tour arrives at Boston, and prosecutes the master and owner of the ship for detention, and recovers £2000 damages.

A London vessel with a commission took a Bristol ship in the harbor. Many people collected on Copp's hill to witness the event, and a Bristol merchant beginning to raise a mob, is apprehended and put under guard.

1645. February 16. The winter continues so mild that the ground may be ploughed.

July 3. A day of public fasting and prayer.

July 14. The watch-house on Fort hill is struck by lightning.

October 29. A great tempest drives three ships ashore.

A black person brought from Guinea, is claimed by the General Court and sent home.

The town makes an allowance of £50 for a free schoolmaster and house, and £30 for an usher.

In a rate of £616 Boston pays £100.

1646. July. Much harm is done to the corn by caterpillars.

A vessel from Boston, commanded by Capt. Dobson, is taken by the French, and carried to Port Royal.

Liberty Tree is planted at the corner of Washington and Essex streets.

October 17. A ship of 300 tons is launched.

November 4. A great tempest.

1647. June. An epidemic prevails and many die.

June 14. Mrs Winthrop, wife of the Governor, dies.

✓ 1648. Margaret Jones is hung at Boston for witchcraft. This was the first execution for this offence in Massachusetts, and should have been the last.

1649. February. Eight persons are drowned at Boston this winter.

March 26. Governor John Winthrop dies, aged 62, and is buried in King's Chapel burial ground.

The small pox prevails in Boston.

The North meeting house is built.

1650. March 18. Anthony Stoddard is chosen Town Recorder. The town records were previously kept by the clerk of the writs.

A great mortality prevails among children.

April 11. Mr Robert Woodmansey is schoolmaster.

1651. The court order that no person, who is not worth £200, shall wear any gold or silver lace, or any silk hoods or scarfs.

1652. A mint is established for coining silver. The dies were made by Mr Joseph Jenks, of Lynn.

1653. A great fire in Boston.

1654. The first fire engine in Boston is made by Mr Joseph Jenks at Lynn.

1655. An epidemic prevails in Boston.

✓ 1656. June 19. Mrs Ann Hibbins executed for witchcraft. July. Some people called Quakers first came to Boston.

✓ 1657. The ministers meet at Boston to discuss the subject of Baptism.

1658. A great earthquake.

✓ September 16. Three Quakers have their right ears cut off.

1659. The first Town House in Boston is built.

William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson, two Quakers, are put to death.

1660. Generals Walley and Goffe, two of the judges of King Charles I., arrive at Boston.

March 16. William Leddra, a Quaker, is hung.

✓ June 1. Mary Dyer, a Quaker, is hung.

1662. The General Court appoint two licensers of the press.

1663. January 26. A very great earthquake.

1664. July 25. The town vote to have the bell rung every day at 11, to call the merchants together at the town house.

A great comet appears.

1665. The North and South batteries are erected.

Capt. Davenport is killed by lightning on his bed at the castle.

March 23. Governor John Endicott dies, aged 76.

The wheat was blighted.

1666. The King orders the court to send persons to England to represent public grievances.

The small pox prevails at Boston.

1667. Rev. John Wilson, the first settled minister of Boston dies, aged 79.

August 26. Mr Benjamin Tompson is schoolmaster.

1668. March. A meteor is seen.

1669. April 3. An earthquake.

1670. Mr Josselyn, in his Journal, says: 'On the south side of the mansion house, there is a small but pleasant common, where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with the marmalet madams, till the nine o'clock bell rings them home.'

1671. Mr Ezekiel Cheever is schoolmaster.

1672. The proclamation of war by England against the Dutch, is read at Boston.

Governor Richard Bellingham dies, aged 80.

1673. The fort on Castle Island is burnt and rebuilt.

The first wharf in Boston is built.

1674. John Foster sets up the first printing press in Boston.

1675. A war is commenced against Philip, king of the Pequods.

August. Eight Indians are brought to Boston, and in September one of them is hung.

August 28. At eleven at night came on a violent tempest, 'the like of which was never known before.'

September 23. Great alarm is spread through the town, that the Indians are approaching to destroy it.

October 18. Canonchet, a Narragansett sachem, visits Boston and makes a treaty with the Governor.

✓ 1676. February 23. The people of Boston keep a fast on account of the war with the Indians. In the time of service, they are disturbed by the report that the Indians are within ten miles of them.

A great drought this summer.

November 27. A great fire at North Square, burns forty-five dwelling houses, and the old North meeting house.

1677. May. The court appoint John Hayward postmaster.

December 6. A day of public thanksgiving.

1678. Indian corn is two shillings a bushel.

The small pox prevails in Boston.

A fire engine is procured from England.

✓ 1679. February. The first Baptist meeting house built.
August 8. A great fire in the night near Dock Square, burns 80 houses, 70 stores, and several ships. Loss £200,000.

Edward Randolph, the first collector of customs, arrives.

1680. November 18. A very great comet appears.

1681. The General Court grant Samuel Sewall the management of the printing press, and no one to set up another without license.

1682. June 22. A public fast is observed.

October 24. A fire near the town dock burns many houses, stores and vessels.

1683. May 28. It is ordered that seven men, one from each military company, shall have the charge of the fire engine.

1684. June 18. Massachusetts is deprived of its charter.

November 1. A free writing school is opened by Mr John Cole.

1685. March 19. Wampatuck, sachem of Neponset, gives a quit claim deed of Boston.

Edward Randolph is appointed deputy post master of New England.

1686. December 19. Sir Edmund Andros, the English Governor of Massachusetts, arrives at Boston.

1688. The Rev. Increase Mather is sent to England to represent public grievances.

King's Chapel is built.

1689. April 19. Sir Edmund Andros is seized by the people and put in prison.

May 9. The representatives of the people assemble at Boston, and vote to resume their rights.

1690. August 3. A fire near the mill pond burns several houses.

September 16. A fire near the Old South burns several dwelling houses, a printing office and one boy.

The first paper money is issued.

1691. A fire at North end burns several houses.

1692. Sir William Phips, the new English Governor, arrives at Boston, with a new charter.

Boston is allowed four representatives.

1693. An English fleet, for the destruction of Canada, arrives, but relinquishes the expedition in consequence of sickness.

1694. The General Court require the selectmen of each town to post in the taverns the names of all drunkards.

November 17. Governor William Phips embarks for England.

1696. The winter was the coldest from the settlement of New England. Loaded sleds passed for many weeks across the harbor on the ice.

1699. William Kidd, a celebrated captain of pirates, is arrested at Boston, and sent to England.

Brattle Street meeting house built.

1700. Boston contains 1000 houses and 7000 people.

1701. The representatives of Boston are instructed by the town to endeavor the abolition of slavery.

1702. The small pox rages in Boston, and 313 persons die.

March 11. A great fire near Dock Square.

The first by-laws of the town are printed.

✓ 1704. April 21. The *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper in Boston, is published by John Campbell, postmaster.

May 15. An embargo is laid on all vessels.

June 30. Six pirates are executed.

1705. The fort is called Castle William.

Muddy River, a part of Boston, is incorporated with the name of Brookline.

✓ The western post to Hartford goes once a fortnight.

✓ 1706. Benjamin Franklin is born in Milk street, opposite the Old South.

1707. May 18. Two ships are launched.

1708. Ezekiel Cheever dies, aged 93. He was schoolmaster of Boston for 38 years. He wore his beard, and is called in the *News Letter*, 'The ancient and honorable master of the free school.'

✓ 1709. The papers contain advertisements of 'negro men, women, and boys to be sold, inquire at the post office.'

1710. A fortification is built across the neck at South end.

A board of firewards is established.

Long wharf is built.

1711. June 25. An English fleet of 80 ships, under Admiral Sir Haveden Walker, arrive at the Castle, and sail July 30.

✓ July 9. 'An Indian boy and girl to be sold!'

October 2. A great fire burns all the buildings on both sides of Washington street, from School street to Market Square, and part of State street. About 100 dwelling houses, the Town House, and the First meeting house, were burnt, and several sailors in the steeple. The town had two engines.

1712. The Town House is rebuilt.

1713. A grammar school is opened at North end, under the care of Mr Recompense Wadsworth.

February 6. A malt house at North end is burnt.

March 8. The post to Hartford goes once a week.

The town is sickly with measles and fever.

1714. April 1. A day of thanksgiving for the health of the town restored.

The New North Church built.

✓ July 12. 'A Carolina Indian man to be sold.'

October 25. Two houses are burnt. The town has seven engines.

1715. Boston Light House built.

1717. February 2. The *Great Snow*, exceeding any ever before known in New England. Eleven hundred sheep were buried on Fisher's Island, and many cattle and sheep in other places.

Samuel Bellamy's pirate ship, the *Whidah*, of 23 guns and 130 men, was wrecked on Cape Cod, and more than 100 dead bodies found on the shore. Six of the survivors were afterward executed at Boston.

The South writing school is opened under the care of Mr Amos Angier.

1718. A writing school is opened at North end by Mr Jeremiah Condry.

1719. December 21. The *Boston Gazette* is published.

1720. January 6. The coldest weather for many years. Two men were much frozen in going over the Neck to Roxbury, and their horses frozen to death.

January 13. The Light House burnt.

1721. The small pox rages, and 844 persons die. Dr Zabdiel Boylston introduces inoculation.

August 7. The *New England Courant* is published.

✓ October 14. At three o'clock in the night, a grenade charged with powder is thrown into a chamber of the Rev. Cotton Mather's house, in which a minister is sick of the small pox.

1722. January 8. A fire on Long wharf burnt three stores.

May. A revised edition of a curious map of the town is published by Captain John Bonner.

1723. February 4. A very high tide.

April 2. Mr Powell's house in Congress street burnt by a negro.

April. Cooke's buildings, in State street, burnt.

December 29. Christ Church is dedicated.

Dr Increase Mather dies.

1724. January 31. A fire at North end destroys a warehouse, and injures several vessels.

November 23. A great storm damages many ships and houses.

1725. February. One thousand pounds are paid to Capt. Lovewell and his men, for the scalps of ten-Indians.

April 3. James Cochran received £200 for two Indian scalps.

July 28. Two Indian chiefs from Penobscot, are confined in the Castle as hostages, from which they escape on the 8th of October.

December 15. Peace is made at Boston with the Eastern Indians.

1726. January 5. A brig is wrecked on Deer Island, and five men drowned.

September. Two Frenchmen and three Indians, with an Indian woman and two children, are brought to Boston as pirates.

1727. March 20. The New England Weekly Journal is published.

October 29. An earthquake.

1729. February 15. A great snow storm, with thunder and lightning.

1730. April 12. An earthquake.

The Old South meeting house is rebuilt.

The small pox prevails, and 480 persons die. The *Centennial Celebration* of the settlement of Boston is omitted in consequence of the sickness.

October 22. The northern lights exceedingly brilliant.

December 19. An earthquake.

1731. February 22. A fire at West Boston.

May 28. A man is drowned in the harbor, and a boy at Winnisimmet ferry.

1732. January. A young man, taken by the Indians before he was two years of age, and kept twentytwo years, comes to Boston to search for his unknown parents, who are afterwards found at Kittery.

Hollis Street meeting-house built.

September 5. An earthquake.

The Influenza prevails.

1733. The first lodge of freemasons is held.

1734. January 30. Mr Benjamin Green's printing office burnt.

June 4. Three markets opened, and a bell rung at sunrise.

Trinity Church is built.

1735. September 25. A fishing boat is wrecked in the harbor and three men drowned.

1736. The throat distemper prevails.

1737. February 6. An earthquake.

The Charitable Irish Society is formed.

The West meeting house is built.

1738. Rumney Marsh, a part of Boston, is incorporated, with the name of Chelsea.

A Workhouse is built.

1739. February 17. Some men on board a sloop, while firing at a mark, sent two balls into Mr Marberly's chamber at North end, one of which struck his wife.

February 21. Some powder left in a chamber fireplace in Captain Thomas Homan's house at West Boston, blew up the room, injured several women and killed a boy.

February 25. A great thunder storm, in which Mr Lee's house was struck by lightning.

✓ **1740.** September 18. Rev. George Whitefield arrives.

Faneuil Hall is presented to the town by Mr Peter Faneuil.

1741. February 18. The Winnisimmet ferry boat was overturned, and a Frenchman drowned.

April 4. The snow lies on the ground four feet deep. The

past was one of the coldest winters ever known in New England. Many cattle died and thousands of sheep. The ice was not entirely melted until July.

1742. September 16. A fire near Fort hill.

1743. The American Magazine published.

1744. February 23. A brew house and several other buildings near the Common were burnt.

The frigate Massachusetts, of 400 tons, is launched.

March 9. A beautiful night arch.

1745. Governor Dummer publishes his celebrated Defence of the New England Charters.

1746. Several buildings are burnt in Water street, where Mr George Hewes has a tan-yard.

The Second Baptist meeting-house is built.

1747. December 9. The Town House is burnt.

November 17. Commodore Knowles pressed several men on the wharves; in the evening a mob collected, and the men were at last released.

1748. October 22. A great fire in Purchase street.

The Town House is rebuilt.

Five hundred vessels clear the harbor this year, and 430 enter.

1749. Money sent from England to pay for the capture of Louisburgh, arrives at Boston; 215 chests of silver, and 100 casks of copper, amounting to \$816,218, and loading twenty-seven trucks.

A severe drought, with swarms of insects, causes great distress in New England.

1750. The first theatrical exhibition is given at the Coffee house in State street.

March 21. A girl falls from the staging of a ship and is killed.

1751. February 6. A child falls into a cellar at South end, during a high tide, and is drowned.

1752. June 1. An Irish maid servant is advertised to be sold for four years.

June 15. 'To be sold, Guernsey boys and girls for a term of time, on board the sloop Two Brothers.'

The small pox prevails in Boston, and 545 persons die.

1753. June 23. A sailor is drowned from a ship.

September. The fort is supplied with new cannon from England.

1754. April 18. Four houses at West Boston burnt.

The Massachusetts Marine Society is incorporated.

King's Chapel is rebuilt.

1755. May 20. Troops sail from Boston on an expedition against Nova Scotia.

July. The troops under General Braddock are defeated.

November 18. A very great earthquake. About one hundred chimneys in Boston are thrown down, and the ends of some brick buildings, and the spindle on one of the steeples is bent.

1756. Concert Hall is built.

January 13. A great fire in Hanover street, and a woman burnt.

January 22. A man is paid £40 for an Indian scalp.

February 12. Four French prisoners are brought to Boston.

December 10. A very great snow storm, many vessels are wrecked, and many travellers perish.

1757. July 8. An earthquake.

1758. August 17. News of the capture of Cape Breton is received.

1759. September 18. Quebec is taken by Gen. Wolfe.

November 14. A fire in Water street burns ten houses.

December. A fire at West Boston burns two ropewalks.

1760. The Penobscot tribe send deputies to Boston, who conclude a treaty of peace.

March 17. A fire at West Boston.

March 18. A fire in the laboratory on Liverpool wharf.

March 20. A very great fire in Washington, State and Water streets, destroys 174 houses and 175 shops, nearly one

tenth part of the town, including the First Meeting house, where Joy's building now stands.

1761. January 12. Faneuil Hall partly burnt.

February. A great trial between the merchants and the officers of custom, respecting writs of assistance.

March 12. An earthquake.

October 23. A great storm occasions much damage to houses and ships.

A great drought causes a scarcity of grain.

November 1. An earthquake.

1762. Several houses are burnt in William's court.

1763. January 16. Five houses are burnt at South End.

1764. The small pox in Boston, and 124 persons die.

The people instruct their representatives to maintain their rights.

1765. March 22. The Stamp Act is passed.

August 14. The effigies of Andrew Oliver, distributor of stamps, hung on Liberty Tree, and his office in State street demolished.

August 26. Lt. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's house in Fleet street, is assaulted and plundered by a mob.

November 1. The day on which the Stamp Act 'was' to begin its operations, is ushered in by the tolling of bells.

Boston contains 1676 houses, and 15,520 inhabitants.

1766. March 18. The Stamp Act is repealed.

May 16. Intelligence of the repeal is received with great joy.

1767. February 3. Seventeen houses burnt at Mill Creek.

June 29. An act, imposing duties on paper, glass, paints and tea, is passed.

1768. A vessel loaded with wine is seized in the harbor, and the collector's boat drawn through the streets, and burnt on the Common by a mob.

October 1. Two British regiments of 700 men, are quartered in the State House, now the City Hall.

1769. January 30. The jail, in Court street, is burnt by the prisoners.

July 19. A brilliant night atch.

August 1. Gov. Bernard is recalled to England.

September 8. A great storm and high wind.

1770. January 23. A meeting is held in Faneuil Hall to enforce the Non-importation Act.

February 22. Ebenezer Richardson, being driven to his house by a mob, fires from his window and kills a boy.

March 5. The British soldiers fire on the citizens in State street, and kill five men.

Many people agree not to drink tea till the duty is repealed.

May. An ox is roasted on the Common.

October 19. A great storm with high tide, occasions much damage.

1771. Lt. Gov. Hutchinson refused his salary from the province, and is paid by the crown.

1772. April. A fire in the Coffee House, in State street.

July 20. A carpenter's shop in Summer street is burnt. A large pasture at this time is on the east of Trinity Church.

November 1. The town choose a committee of correspondence to state their rights.

November 23. Widow May's barn, at South Boston, is burnt.

1773. February 21. Three houses are burnt near the Mill Pond. The water freezes, and many had their hands and feet frozen.

April 4. A fire in Back street burns the Sandemanian meeting house and several shops.

November 2. Five hundred people assembled to prevent the landing of a consignment of teas.

✓ November 28. A ship loaded with tea arrived, and a watch of twentyfive persons was appointed to prevent the landing.

✓ December 16. Seventeen persons, disguised as Indians, and armed, went on board some India ships in the harbor, and emptied overboard three hundred and fortytwo chests of tea.

1774. March 31. A bill, shutting the harbor of Boston, is passed.

May 10. News of the Port Bill received.

May 13. Gen. Thomas Gage, governor of Massachusetts, arrives.

May 14. The people vote to discontinue commerce with Great Britain.

June 1. The port of Boston is closed, which causes great distress.

September 4. The first Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.

The powder in the magazine at Boston is withheld from the proprietors.

Lamps were first lighted in the streets of Boston.

An entire and beautiful night arch appeared.

1775. April 19. Battle of Lexington.

✓ August. The great Liberty Tree is destroyed by the British Troops, and a soldier killed by the fall. It made fourteen cords of wood.

May 17. Thirty buildings are burnt in Market Square.

June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill.

✓ 1776. March 17. The British troops evacuate Boston, and Gen. Washington enters in triumph.

July 18. The Declaration of Independence is publicly read.

March 25. Congress present a gold medal and a vote of thanks to Gen. Washington, for his spirited conduct at Boston.

The small pox is in Boston, and 29 persons die.

1777. December 18. A day of public thanksgiving.

1778. January 17. Peter Chardon's house in Cambridge street is burnt.

Fortytwo persons die of small pox.

December 22. A great snow storm, continues five days and occasions much damage. Mr William Bishop and his team of four oxen and a horse, are all frozen to death on Boston Neck.

1779. May 25. Seventeen prisoners escape from a guard ship in the harbor, and are retaken by a fishing schooner off Cape Ann.

1780. May 4. The Academy of Arts and Sciences is established.

May 24. Mr Charles Jenkins is thrown from a horse at the foot of the Common and drowned.

May 25. A great darkness, commences at ten o'clock in the forenoon and continues till midnight.

September 22. Several stores on Long Wharf are burnt.

1781. November 1. The Massachusetts Medical Society is incorporated.

1782. November 29. An earthquake.

December 25. The North Mills are burnt, with a great quantity of grain.

1783. April 11. Peace is proclaimed by Congress.

April 23. Intelligence of peace is received.

August 21. A house, warehouse, stable, and four horses on one of the wharves, are burnt. A chimney fell on two men from Hanover, and killed them.

November 29. An earthquake.

1784. November 29. A very great storm and high wind occasion much damage.

1785. April 21. A meeting of mechanics is held at the Green Dragon Tavern, to encourage domestic manufactures.

1786. June 17. Charles River Bridge is finished, and opened with great parade.

December. The snow is seven feet deep on a level.

1787. April 24. A fire commences in Beach street and burns 60 dwelling houses, 40 other buildings, and the meeting house in Hollis street. Marquis La Fayette gave \$1550 to the sufferers.

July. The Glass Company established.

1788. February 6. The Constitution of Massachusetts is accepted.

Three colored persons are seized at Boston and carried to the West Indies, which occasions the passage of an act for the relief of kidnapped persons.

November 22. Mass is first celebrated in Boston.

1789. The beacon is blown down on Beacon Hill.

October 24. President Washington visits Boston.

1790. A monument, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, is erected on Beacon Hill, to the memory of those who fell on Bunker Hill.

April 17. Dr Franklin dies at Philadelphia, aged 84, and bequeathed \$4,444 to the people of Boston, for the benefit of young married artificers.

1791. February 23. The Massachusetts Humane Society is incorporated.

The first museum in Boston is opened by Mr Daniel Bowen.

The Massachusetts Historical Society instituted.

December 18. The coldest day for many years.

1792. January 23. A fire near the North meeting house.

Thermometer ten degrees below zero.

Thirtythree persons die of small pox.

1793. West Boston Bridge is built.

1794. February 3. The Federal Street Theatre is opened.

February 19. The Massachusetts Historical Society is incorporated.

The Boston Library is incorporated.

June. At the close of the embargo, the harbor of Boston contains 23 ships, 56 brigs, 106 schooners, and 69 sloops.

July 30. A fire, from Atkinson to Purchase streets, destroys 43 houses, 24 shops, 21 barns, and 8 rope walks. The amount collected for the sufferers was \$33,000.

1795. March 15. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association incorporated.

July. Two houses burnt at West Boston.

July 4. The corner-stone of the new State House is laid.

1796. March 9. Two houses burnt in State street.

1797. February 25. Several cordage manufactories and rope walks at West Boston, burnt. Loss, \$106,000.

March 5. A house in Beacon street, belonging to the estate of Gov. James Bowdoin, burnt. A negro was executed for setting it on fire.

November 27. Several buildings burnt in Ann Street.

Frigate Constitution launched at Boston.

December 7. President Adams visits Fort William, and gives it the name of Fort Independence.

1798. February 2. The Federal Street Theatre burnt.

The new State House first occupied.

Boston has nine fire engines.

1799. May 1. Eleven houses burnt in Washington street.

1800. March 11. An earthquake.

The Alms House in Leverett Street built.

The Boston Municipal Court is established.

1801. February. The Boston Dispensary is incorporated.

October 16. A very large meteor is seen.

December 16. A great fire in Ann street.

1802. The turnpike from Salem to Boston is commenced.

1803. February 26. The Boston Female Asylum is incorporated.

May 8. Sunday. A snow storm.

September 22. The Salem Turnpike is opened and begins to receive toll.

1804. Dorchester Neck is detached from Dorchester and called South Boston.

October 9. A great storm and gale occasion immense damage.

Beacon Hill is levelled, and monument taken down.

1805. May. Faneuil Hall is enlarged.

1806. April 16. A total eclipse of the sun.

August 18. Six houses burnt in Ann street.

A large portion of Copp's Hill is levelled.

1807. September 25. A comet appears.

December 22. A general embargo is laid by Congress.

The Boston Athenæum is incorporated.

1808. Gov. James Sullivan dies at Boston, aged 64.

August 3. Cragie's Bridge finished.

1810. November 9. An earthquake.

1811. February 25. The Massachusetts General Hospital incorporated.

July 7. An excessively hot day.

1812. The first Sunday School established in New England, was opened at the *West Church*, Lynde Street.

June 1. The Howard Benevolent Society organized.

June 18. War declared against Great Britain.

1813. June 1. The American frigate Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, leaves Boston harbor on a challenge, and is captured by the British frigate Shannon, Captain Broke.

1814. February 25. The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys established.

November 16. A national fast.

December 24. A treaty of peace between England and the United States, signed at Ghent.

1815. March 30. The Boston Handel and Haydn Society organized.

June. The second Sunday School is opened at Christ Church.

September. A great gale, destroys much shipping in the harbor, — prostrates chimneys and many trees on the Common.

The Massachusetts Peace Society is formed.

1816. July 2. President Monroe visits Boston.

December 13. The Provident Institution for Savings is formed.

1817. February 14. An extremely cold day.

September 7 and October 5. Earthquakes.

1818. July 4. The New England Museum opened.

November 3. The Exchange Coffee House, in Congress Street, is burnt. It was 7 stories high, and cost \$500,000.

1819. July 6. An exceeding hot day.

September 4. The corner stone of St. Paul's Church laid.

1820. The Nahant Hotel built by several Boston gentlemen.

1821. January 30. A brick house in Broad street is burnt. Six persons perish in the fire, and a woman leaps from the window and is killed.

July 14. Six houses and stores in Union street burnt.

1822. February 23. Boston is incorporated a city.

April 16. The Hon. John Phillips is elected first mayor of Boston.

May 1. The City Authorities enter upon the duties of their offices.

1823. January 21. The Penitent Females Refuge is incorporated.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy is elected mayor.

1824. April 7. Fiftythree buildings between Central and State streets, burnt.

June 20. A house, stable, eighteen horses and one cow, burnt in Hawley street.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

June 23. A type foundry in Salem street burnt. Loss \$60,000.

July 5. The corner-stone of the United States Branch Bank, in State street, corner of Wilson's lane, is laid.

July 7. Fifteen houses burnt in Chestnut, Charles and Beacon streets. Loss, \$100,000.

August 25. Marquis Lafayette visits Boston.

1825. April 7. Fast Day. Fifty stores burnt in Central and Kilby streets. Loss, 1,000,000.

The moon, the planet Venus, and several planets remain visible for several hours in the middle of the day.

June 15. Lafayette returns to Boston.

June 17. The corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument is laid.

June 18. The Fire Department is organized.

June 30. The Prison Discipline Society formed.

October 26. A High School for girls established.

November 10. Ten buildings, including many lawyers' offices, burnt in Court street.

December 22. A crockery ware store at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, burnt.

1826. The influenza prevails.

February 15. A store on Central Wharf burnt.

March 18. Mr Faxon's shoe store, North Market street, burnt.

May 6. A Boston pleasure boat is overturned off Point Shirley, and four men drowned.

August 24. The House for Juvenile Offenders opened.

August 26. The new Market House, between North and South Market streets, opened.

December 21. A great tumult at Federal Street Theatre, on account of Mr Edmund Kean.

1827. The winter was intensely cold, and the quantity of snow very great.

January 12. The Boston Mechanics' Institution is instituted.

May 1. Chantry's statue of Washington arrives, and is placed in the State House.

June 15. A granite Monument is erected to the memory of Franklin, in the Granary Burial Ground, in Tremont street.

A free bridge to South Boston is opened.

August 5. A man named Young is killed in Peck lane, in a quarrel.

August 28. A most splendid night arch is formed by the aurora borealis.

September 19. A very great storm and high wind.

September 24. The Tremont Theatre is opened.

December 14. A store in Washington street burnt.

1828. April 8. The Boston Infant School Society instituted.

August 20. A public dinner given to the African prince, Abduhl Ruhahman.

September 15. The corner-stone of the new Trinity Church laid.

October. Several Winnebago chiefs, with the celebrated Red Jacket, chief of the Seneca Indians, visit Boston.

December 25. The Warren Bridge is opened.

1829. January 10. The trees and houses are encrusted with ice in a very beautiful manner.

April 25. John Boyle is drowned at Long Wharf.

July 9. Peter Stone is killed by the falling of a bank of earth at Fort Hill.

July 15. A great riot in Ann street.

August. The Siamese twins, united by a natural ligature, arrive at Boston.

August 14. A distillery in Union street burnt.

September 3. The Tremont House, Tremont street, opened.

October 9. Two houses in Stillman street, and a stable in Tremont street, burnt.

October 10. A type foundry at Fort Hill burnt.

October 29. A very great storm.

November 3. A stable in Salem street burnt.

November 29. Several buildings burnt at the corner of Washington and Summer streets.

December 17. A stable in Bromfield street burnt.

1830. February 1. Hanover Street Church burnt.

May 3. A bake house in Ann street burnt.

August 19. The American Institute of Instruction is organized.

September 17. The second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston.

October 14. The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple Tremont street, laid.

The Boston Lyceum is instituted.

1831. January 15. A very great storm.

April 4. A foundry in Front street burnt.

May 4. A bake house in Broad street is destroyed by fire, and Mr John Murphy, his wife and three children are burnt to death.

June 30. The steamboat Housatonic is burnt at Tileston's wharf.

✓ July 1. Two pirates, Gadettee and Colonette, executed.

December 22. Hon. Charles Wells elected mayor.

1832. January 1. The New England Anti-slavery Society formed.

June 12. A pleasure boat is overturned in the harbor, and eight men drowned.

June 24. The chemical works at South Boston burnt.

June 26. A fast in apprehension of the cholera.

July 4. Two buildings burnt in Commercial street, and three buildings and four vessels at Spear's wharf.

The Boston Young Men's Temperance Society formed.

July 7. A dwelling house, four other buildings, and part of Warren Hotel, in Friend street, burnt.

August 13. Two steamboats begin to pass on Winnisimmet Ferry.

August 15. Two women die of cholera. About thirty other persons died within two months.

September 24. Mr John Rich is killed in an affray in Ann street.

September. The New England Institution for the Education of the Blind opened.

November 10. Dr John Gaspar Spurzheim, the phrenologist, dies at Boston, aged 56, and is buried at Mount Auburn.

November 21. A brick building in State street burnt. A canister of gunpowder blew up and injured several persons.

The City Hall and Post Office were damaged by the fire.

December 27. The windmill, on Wheeler's Point, Sea street, burnt.

1833. February 8. A fair is held at the Masonic Temple for the benefit of seamen, and \$1,008 collected.

February 27. The Boston Young Men's Colonization Society formed.

March 19. An exhibition of the pupils of the Asylum for the Blind, is given at the Masonic Temple, and about \$1,000 collected.

March 22. Five buildings and a great quantity of lumber burnt at a wharf at South End.

April. The City Council order the bells to be rung at sunrise.

May 1. A fair is held at Faneuil Hall, by the ladies of Boston, for the benefit of the blind, which is continued three days. The amount collected was \$12,918. Hon. Thomas H. Perkins gave his house in Pearl street, valued at \$30,000, for an asylum for the blind, and about \$38,000 more were contributed.

June 28. President Jackson visits Boston.

September 28. The corner-stone of the new Court House, in Court street, is laid.

October 19. A house in Ann street burnt.

November 1. Mr Samuel H. Parker's library and music store, in Washington street, burnt.

November 2. The turpentine distillery, at South Boston, burnt.

November 13. A remarkable and brilliant exhibition of meteors, between the hours of three and six in the morning.

December 10. Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr. is elected mayor.

1834. March 7. A house in West Centre street burnt.

April 15. Six houses are burnt in D street, at South Boston.

August 10. Mr Durant ascends from the Common in a balloon, at six, P. M., and in one hour is taken up from the water by a vessel, fourteen miles east from Lynn.

August 11. The Ursuline Convent, at Mount Benedict, destroyed by incendiaries and a mob.

August 29. The Hawes School House, at South Boston, is struck by lightning.

September 6. The death of Lafayette is commemorated by a procession, eulogy and requiem.

1835. January 1. A house in Purchase street burnt.

January 4. The harbor frozen to Fort Independence.

January 21. A house partly burnt in Ann street, and a woman burnt to death.

February 20. A young man named Prescott, drowned by falling through the ice near East Boston.

April 27. Several buildings burnt in Hanover street.

May 18. The Federal Street Theatre is converted into a place of worship, and called the ODEON, by the Boston Academy of Music.

May 18. A destructive fire, occasioned by the boiling over of a glue kettle, destroys nearly forty buildings in Blackstone, Pond and Salem streets. Loss, \$50,000.

June 10. J. H. Bird, aged 23, killed by falling between a vessel and Hancock's wharf.

July 4. Mr Lewis A. Lauriat and son ascend in a balloon.

August 22. Schooner Sarah, at Central Wharf, loaded with salt petre, took fire and blew up. Loss, \$14,000.

September 24. Fire in Court street, the Boston Bewick Company, a crockery ware store, and a confectionary shop burnt out. Loss, \$8,000.

October 1. A fire at the corner of Devonshire and Water streets, destroyed several buildings. Loss, \$80,000.

October 7. Pemberton Hill being reduced, the house lots were sold at auction on Phillips Place.

October 10. Two stables, two houses, and four other buildings burnt in Pond and Charlestown streets.

October 12. A splendid silver vase is presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster, at the Odeon.

October 16. A new house burnt in Shawmut street.

October 17. A distillery burnt in Front street.

Oct. 21. An abolition meeting is held in Washington street, a riot ensues, and William Loyd Garrison is conveyed to prison by the city authorities, to prevent his being injured.

October 22. A house in South Street Place, occupied by 18 Irish families, is set on fire by two young men named Russel and Crockett, and burnt.

November 20. A house on Hobb's wharf is destroyed by fire, and a woman and child burnt to death.

December 14. Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, elected mayor.

December 26. A stable burnt in Pitts street.

1836. March 2. Warren Bridge becomes free, and an extensive procession passes over it. A man named Lyon is killed on the bridge, by being thrown from a sleigh against a lamp post.

March 15. Mr Lauriat's gold beater's shop, in Washington street, burnt.

March 16. Mr Asa Ingalls drowned near South Boston Bridge.

March 16. Russell and Crockett are executed.

March 20. George Lowell, in an affray in Clinton street, is stabbed to death by an Irishman, named Riley.

April 6. The India Rubber Factory in Pitts court, a carpenter's shop in Barrett street, and Dr Stewart's house in Washington street, are burnt.

April 20. The Turpentine Factory in South Boston burnt.

April 21. Mr Joseph Sibley's merchant tailor's shop, in Congress street, burnt. Loss, \$12,000.

May 1. The boarding house of the East Boston Iron Company burnt. Loss, \$10,000.

May 3. A stable and carpenter's shop in Portland street, burnt.

July 28. A distillery in Broad street burnt.

December 12. The Sheet Iron Factory at South Boston burnt.

December 12. Mr Samuel A. Eliot is elected mayor.

December 15. An iron fence, began July 5, is completed round the Common, a distance of 5,867 feet, enclosing 50 acres, cost \$82,500; and, including side walks round the whole, about \$90,000, — of which \$17,000 was furnished by private subscriptions.

Foreign arrivals this year, 1454. Clearances, 1333.

1837. January. The representatives to the Legislature, returned for this year, exceed 630 in number.

February 14. The bagging manufactory, Northampton street, burnt. Loss, \$35,000.

Provisions very dear. Flour \$15 a barrel.

March 2. Dr Graham prevented, by an assemblage of citizens, from delivering *his lectures to females*, at Amory Hall. A second attempt was made on the 4th, to prevent

his lecturing to them, but he frustrated the attempt by secretly adjourning to the Marlboro' Hotel.

March 14. The wife of Mr John Gear, in Purchase street, is burnt to death by her clothes taking fire.

March 29. Kidnapped from the Tremont House, a colored servant maid belonging to a gentleman from the south, on a visit to his friends in the city.

April 8. The spire of Hollis Street Church is struck by lightning and burnt off.

Extensive failures in Boston, and business much depressed.

May 5. Hollis Street Church struck again by lightning and took fire, at 5 o'clock A. M. The steeple had not been fully repaired.

May 12. The banks in Boston suspended specie payments in consequence of the banks in New York having done so.

May 20. The U. S. ship Independence went to sea.

May 23. Census of Boston completed ; population 80,325. exclusive of 498 foreign paupers and others excluded by law.

June 8. The remains of the Rev. John Murray were removed from the Granary Burial Ground to Mount Auburn, with appropriate ceremonies.

June 11. A riot ensues in Broad street, caused by difficulties between the Irish and members of the Fire Department. This riot was put down by the military force, but without recourse to the use of powder.

July 18. An order passes the Board of Aldermen, dismissing No. 7 Engine Company from the Fire Department ; — in consequence of which, all the companies gave up their engines.

July 27. An ordinance was passed to re-organize the Fire Department.

September 12. An outrage was committed upon the Montgomery Guards, one of the light infantry companies of the city, composed of Irish and Irish descendants.

October 26. An order, passed by the City Government,

granting the use of the city lands, west of Charles street, for a *Public Garden*.

October 27. Indian chiefs arrived in Boston, with their wives and children, — being delegates from the Sacs and Fox tribes, and the Sioux and Ioway tribes, to the government of the United States. The Sacs and Foxes held a war dance on the Common, on the 30th, in presence of the Governor and about 70,000 people.

November 19. A delegation of twentysix Indian chiefs and Warriors arrived, from the Pawnees, Ottoas, Omanoes and Missouri tribes. They held a war dance next day at Concert Hall, and at Faneuil Hall, in presence of the Governor, Mayor, and a large assemblage of citizens. They left on the 21st, highly pleased with their visit.

Dec. 4. The re-printing of *Snow's History of Boston* commenced by Abel Bowen, with additions and improvements brought down to the present time ; — it will appear in *numbers* with superior wood cuts and copperplate embellishments.



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